

T H E  
Philadelphia Vocabulary,

ENGLISH AND LATIN:

Put into a NEW METHOD, proper to acquaint the  
Learner with Things as well as pure *Latin* Words.

Adorned with Twenty-six PICTURES.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

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Author of the *English Grammar*, and late Sur-Master of  
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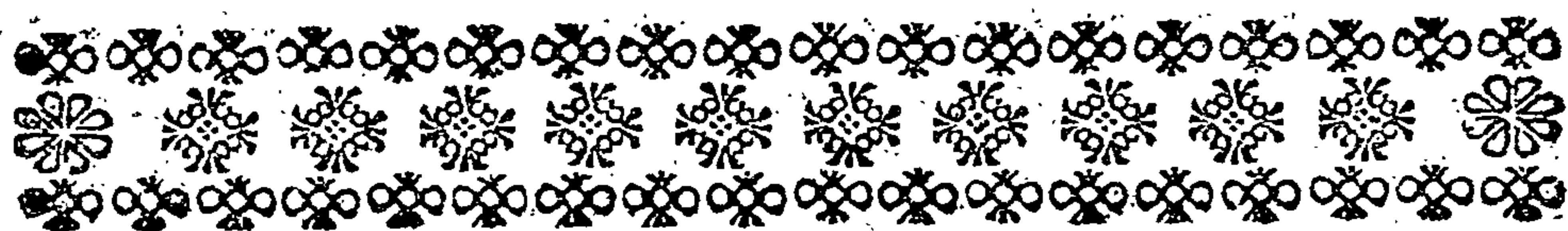
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# T H E P R E F A C E.

**T** H E *burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly of great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design ; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frequently swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of the Kind already printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Authors Intentions ; but this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes ; for why should a Person that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a Crowd of Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of ; and so consequently will never be met with in any Classic or good Latin Author ? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Glossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.*



*Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes, as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbustum for a Shrub; Carmen for one single Verse; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; Humilis for one that is endued with it; Camera for a Chamber; Caminus for a Chimney; Æs for Brass; Pædagogus for a School-Master; Albumen for the White of the Eye; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless Number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take Notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English; the throwing in of so many compounded Words upon the back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one Sort of Words.*

*Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure primitive Words, and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy School Authors; which, when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; where the sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a heap of barren Words, as they are daily strung together in the ordinary Nomenclatures.*

*The following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament,*



## The P R E F A C E.

Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. — Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or throw it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given: almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear; and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify, To, Together; Down, or from; In, or Upon; Before,



## The PREFACE.

*or First, Forth, Back, or Up, Under, Upon, or Over; he will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus, Avarus signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia, mean; as he that knows what Liber, Culter, are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book; Cultellus, a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot; the Significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.*

*I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.*

*One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the Former Language and not of the latter. Besides many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue were unknown to the Romans; and therefore you cannot expect Latin Words for them, since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.*

*As to the Method, I have made choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the learner may at the same time and with the same pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the young Readers*

Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that came from the Latin in the Roman characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

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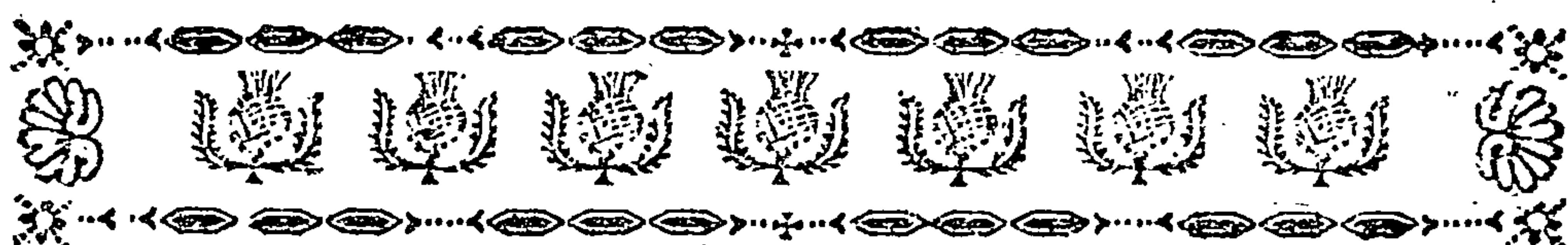
## N O T E.

THE young Reader is to take Notice, that the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the *Pictures* as those in the *Cut* do to the same Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* stands for *Masculine*, *f* for *Feminine*, and *n* for *Neuter*. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [ ˘ ] and a long Syllable thus [ ¯ ].



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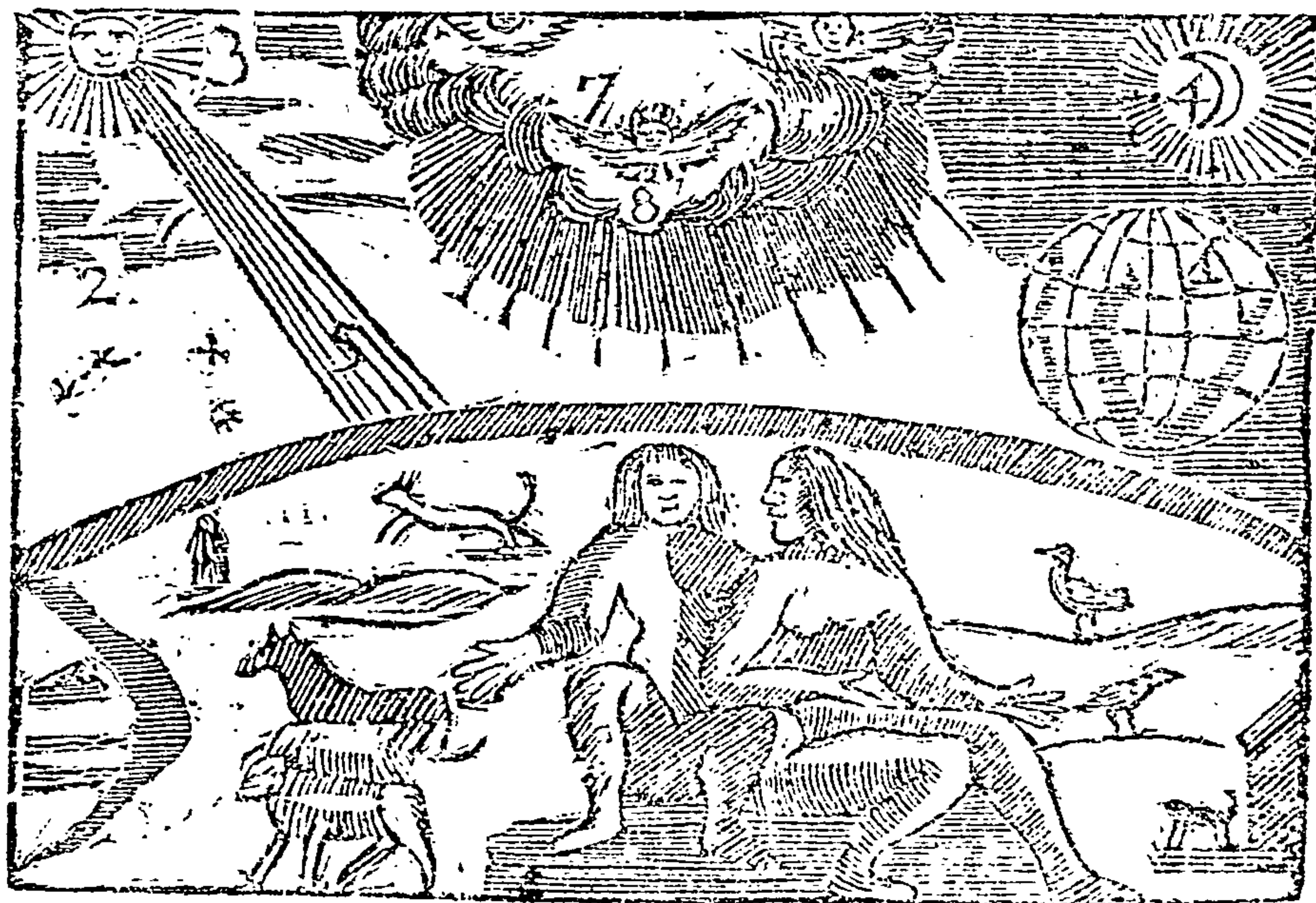


# THE PHILADELPHIA VOCABULARY.

---

*of* THINGS.

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**A** THING  
*hath*

*A* Name

*A* Sign

*A* Mark or Note

*A* Mode or Manner

**R** E S, 'ei, f.

Nōmen, nomīnis, n.

Signum, i, n.

Nōta, æ, f.

Mōdus, i, m.

**B**

*A* Kind

## 2      *The*    P H I L A D E L P H I A

<i>A Kind</i>	Gēnus, ěris, n.
<i>A Part</i>	Pars, tis, f.
<i>Or Member</i>	Membrum, i, n.

### *A PART is*

<i>An Half</i>	Dīmīdium, i, n.
<i>A Fragment or broken part</i>	Fruſtum, i, n.
<i>A crumb or little Piece</i>	Mīca, æ, f.

### THINGS *have alſo their*

<i>Cauſe</i>	Cauſa, æ, f.
<i>Nature</i>	Natūra, æ, f.
<i>Fortune</i>	Fortūna, æ, f.
<i>Beginning</i>	Princīpium, i, n.
<i>End</i>	Fīnis, is, d.
<i>Order</i>	Ordo, ĩnis, m.
<i>Time</i>	Tempus, ōris, n.
<i>Number</i>	Nūmērus, i, m.
<i>Place</i>	Lōcus, i, m.
<i>Space</i>	Spātium, i, n.

### *A THING is*

<i>The World</i>	1	Mundus, i, m.
<i>A Body</i>		Corpus, ōris, n.
<i>The Sky</i>	2	Æthēr, ěris, m.
<i>A Spirit</i>		Spīritus, us, m.

G O D	<i>created the World out of</i>
<i>Nothing</i>	Nīhīlum, i, n.

### *In a BODY there is*

<i>Matter</i>	Matēria, æ, f.
<i>Form</i>	Forma, æ, f.
<i>Figure</i>	Fīgūra, æ, f.



*In the Sky are*

<i>The Sun</i>	3	Sōl, is, m.
<i>The Moon</i>	4	Lūna, æ, f.
<i>A Star</i>	5	Stella, æ, f.

*Whence cometh*

<i>Light</i>		Lūx, cis, f.
<i>A Sun Beam</i>	6	Jūbar, is, n.

*When light is withheld, there is made*

<i>A Shadow</i>		Umbra, æ, f.
<i>Darkness</i>		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

*A SPIRIT is*

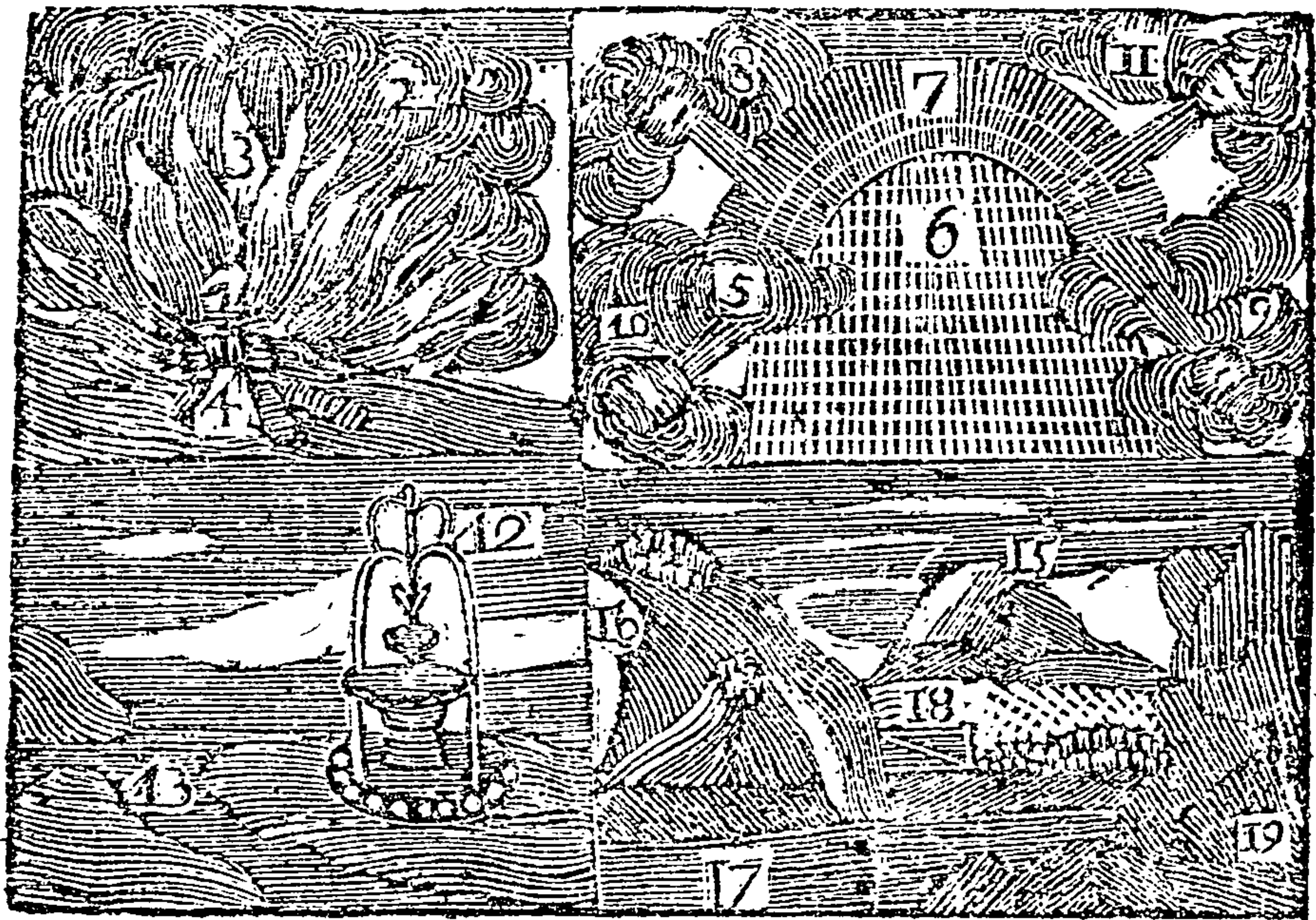
<i>God</i>		Dēus, i, m.
<i>An Angel</i>		Angēlus, i, m.
<i>A Mind</i>		Mens, tis, f.
<i>A Soul</i>		Or, 'Anīmus, i, m.
<i>A Devil</i>		'Anima, æ, f.
		<sup>1</sup> Dīabōlus, i, m.

*Who inhabit*

<i>Heaven</i>	8	<sup>2</sup> Cœlum, i, n.
<i>The Element</i>		Elēmētum, i, n.
<i>Hell</i>		<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.<sup>2</sup> In the Plural *Cæli, Cœlorum, m.*<sup>3</sup> *Loci Inferni.*

## II. Of the ELEMENTS.



*In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginning of all Things.*

**F**IRE  
AIR  
WATER  
EARTH

**I**GNIS, is, m.  
Aër, ěris, m.  
Aqua, æ, f.  
Tellus, ūris, f.

*From the FIRE (1) cometh*

*A Spark*  
*Smoke 2*  
*A Flame 3*  
*Soot*

Scintilla, æ, f.  
Fūmus, i, m.  
Flamma, æ, f.  
Fūligo, ĩnis, f.

*In the FIRE are*

*A Firebrand 4*  
*A live or hot coal*  
*Embers or hot Ashes*

Torris, is, m.  
Prūna, æ, f.  
Fāvilla, æ, f.

*After*



*After the FIRE there remains*

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbō, ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Tītio, ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes</i>	Cīnis, ěris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or Cīner.

*In the AIR (6) are*

<i>A Cloud</i>	Nūbes, is, f.
<i>A Fog or Mist</i>	Nēbŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Stream</i>	Vāpor, ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i>	Iris, ĭdis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus, i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura, æ, f.

*The Four Chief of WINDS are*

<i>The East Wind</i>	8	Eurus, i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i>	9	Zēphyrus, i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i>	10	Aquīlo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i>	11	Auster, tri, m.

*From a CLOUD cometh*

<i>Rain</i>	Plūvia, æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix, nīvis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando, ĭnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros, rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gēlu, n. Undeclined.
<i>Hoar or white Frost</i>	Prūina, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnĭtru, n. Undeclined.
<i>A Thunder-bolt</i>	Fulmen, ĭnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur, ūris, n.

*RAIN, if it falls close or thick, is*

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber, ris, m.
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*RAIN, if it be fierce, is*

<i>A great shower or storm</i>	Nimbus, i, m.
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\* This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

# 6      *The* PHILADELPHIA

## WATER *is*

<i>A Spring or Fountain</i> 12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i> 13	Rivus, i, m.
	Or, Amnis, is, m.
<i>A Wave</i>	Unda, æ, f.
<i>The Sea</i>	Māre, is, n.

*The Main Sea that encompasses the World is*  
*The Ocean* | Ocēānus, i, m.

## *A River hath*

<i>A Bank</i>	Rīpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, ĩnis, d. <i>rather</i> m.
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvēus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vortex, ĩcis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurgēs, ĩtis, m.
<i>A Shallow or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

## *From WATER cometh*

<i>A Drop</i>	Gutta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Glācies, ěi, f.

WATER, when it wants	<i>Vent, spreads itself into</i>
<i>A Pool or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lācus, ũs, m.
<i>A Marsh or Fen</i>	Pālus, ũdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lācūna, æ, f.

## *The SEA hath*

<i>A Shore</i>	Lītus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven or Port</i>	Portus, ũs, m.
<i>A Gulf of the Sea or Bay</i>	Sīnus, ũs, m.
<i>An Arm or Strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

*Land inclosed with Sea or Water is*  
*An Isle, or Island* 14 | Insūla, æ, f.

*The*



*The EARTH is*

<i>Land</i>	Tērra, æ, f.
<i>Ground</i>	Hūmus, i, f.
	Solum, i, n.
<i>Firm Ground</i>	Or, Fundus, i, m.

*Upon the EARTH is*

<i>An Hill</i> 15	[16	Collis, is, m.
<i>A mountain or great hill</i>		Mons, tis, m.
<i>A plain Field</i> 18		Campus, i, m.
<i>A Vale or Valley</i> 17		Vallis, is, f.
<i>A Rock</i> 19		Rūpes, is, f.

*EARTH mixed with Water is*

<i>Mud</i>	Līmus, i, m.
	Cœnum, i, n.
<i>Mire or Dirt</i>	Or, Lūtum, i, n.

*EARTH without Water is*

<i>Dust</i>	Pulvis, ěris, m.
	Or, Pulver, ěris, m.

*EARTH cut up with its own Herb is*

<i>A Turf</i>	Cēspes, ĩtis, m.
<i>A Clod of Earth</i>	Glēba, æ, f.

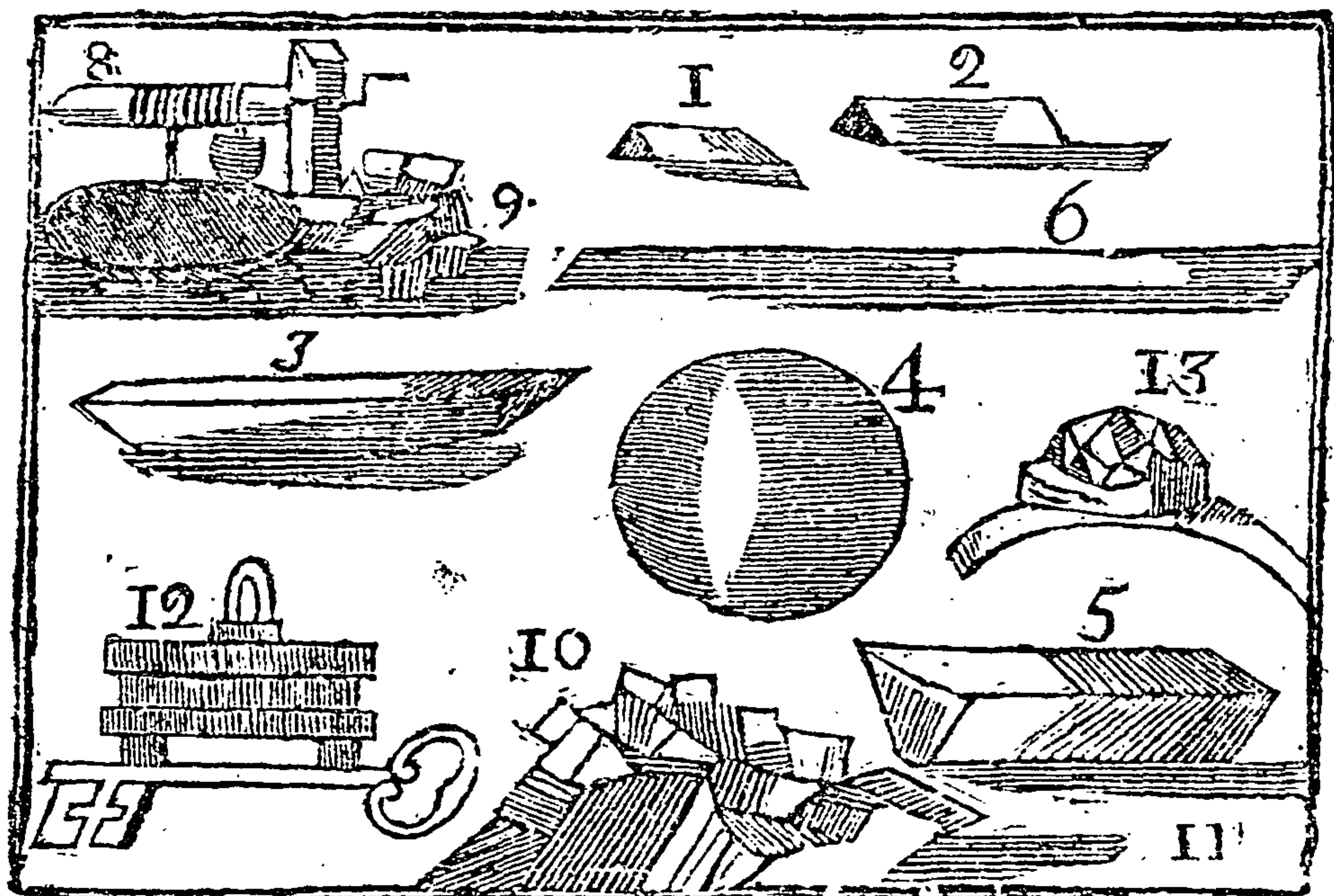
*The Kinds of EARTH are*

<i>Clay</i>	Argilla, æ, f.
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>	Marga, æ, f.
<i>Ruddle, or red Oker</i>	Rūbrica, æ, f.
<i>Chalk</i>	Crēta, æ, f.

*Out of the EARTH is taken*

<i>A Mineral</i>	<sup>1</sup> Mīnĕra, æ, f.
<i>A Plant</i>	Planta, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word ; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III. Of MINERALS *and* METALS.

*The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.*

*A MINERAL is*

**J** Uice  
A Metal  
A Stone,

**S** Uccus, i, m.  
Metallum, i, n.  
Lāpis, idis, m.

*MINERAL Juices are*

Salt  
Allum  
Sulphur  
Amber

Sāl, is, m.  
Alūmen, inis, n.  
Sulfur, ūris, n.  
Succinum, i, n.

*A METAL*



*A METAL is all that which is digged or fetched out of the EARTH ; as*

<i>Gold</i>	1		Aurum, i, n.
<i>Silver</i>	2		Argentum, i, n.
<i>Lead</i>	3		Plumbum, i, n.
<i>Copper</i>	4		Æs, æris, n.
<i>Tin</i>	5		Stannum, i, n.
<i>Iron</i>	6		Ferrum, i, n.

*Out of LEAD is made*

<i>Red Lead</i>		Sandyx, ĭcis, m.
<i>Called by the Moderns</i>		Or, Mīnium, i, n. <sup>r</sup>
<i>White Lead</i>		Cērūssa, æ, f.

*Artificial Metals* [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper and the Calaminary Stone, called *Brass*. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

<i>Steel</i>		Chălybs, ybis, m.
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*From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or Verdigrease*

	Ærūgo, ĭnis, f.
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*METALS are digged out of*

<i>A Mine</i>	8		Fodīna, æ, f.
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*A Stone is an hard, dry (fossile) Body, and is*

<i>Sand</i>			Arēna, æ, f.
<i>Gravel</i>			Glārĕa, æ, f.
<i>A big Stone</i>	10		Sāxum, i, n.
<i>A Flint Stone</i>			Sīlex, ĭcis, d.
<i>A Pumice Stone</i>			Pūmex, ĭcis, n.

<sup>r</sup> This Word is also used by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, and *Lucan*, &c. for the *Mine* itself.

<i>A Whet Stone</i>	11	Cos, ōtis, m.
<i>A Marble</i>		Marmor, ris, n
<i>A Loadstone</i>	12	Magnes ētis, m.
<i>A Jewel</i>	13	Gemma, æ, f.

*A JEWEL or precious Stone is*

<i>A Diamond</i>		Adāmas, antis, m.
<i>A Sapphire</i>		Sāpphirus, i, f.
<i>A Chrysolite</i>		Chrysōlithus, i, m.
<i>An Emerald</i>	[Colour	<sup>r</sup> Smārāgdus, i, m.
<i>A Carbuncle of a fiery</i>		Pyrōpus, i, m.
<i>A Jasper</i>		Jaspis, ĭdis, f.
<i>An Agate</i>		Achātes, æ, or is, m.

*Like to Jewels are*

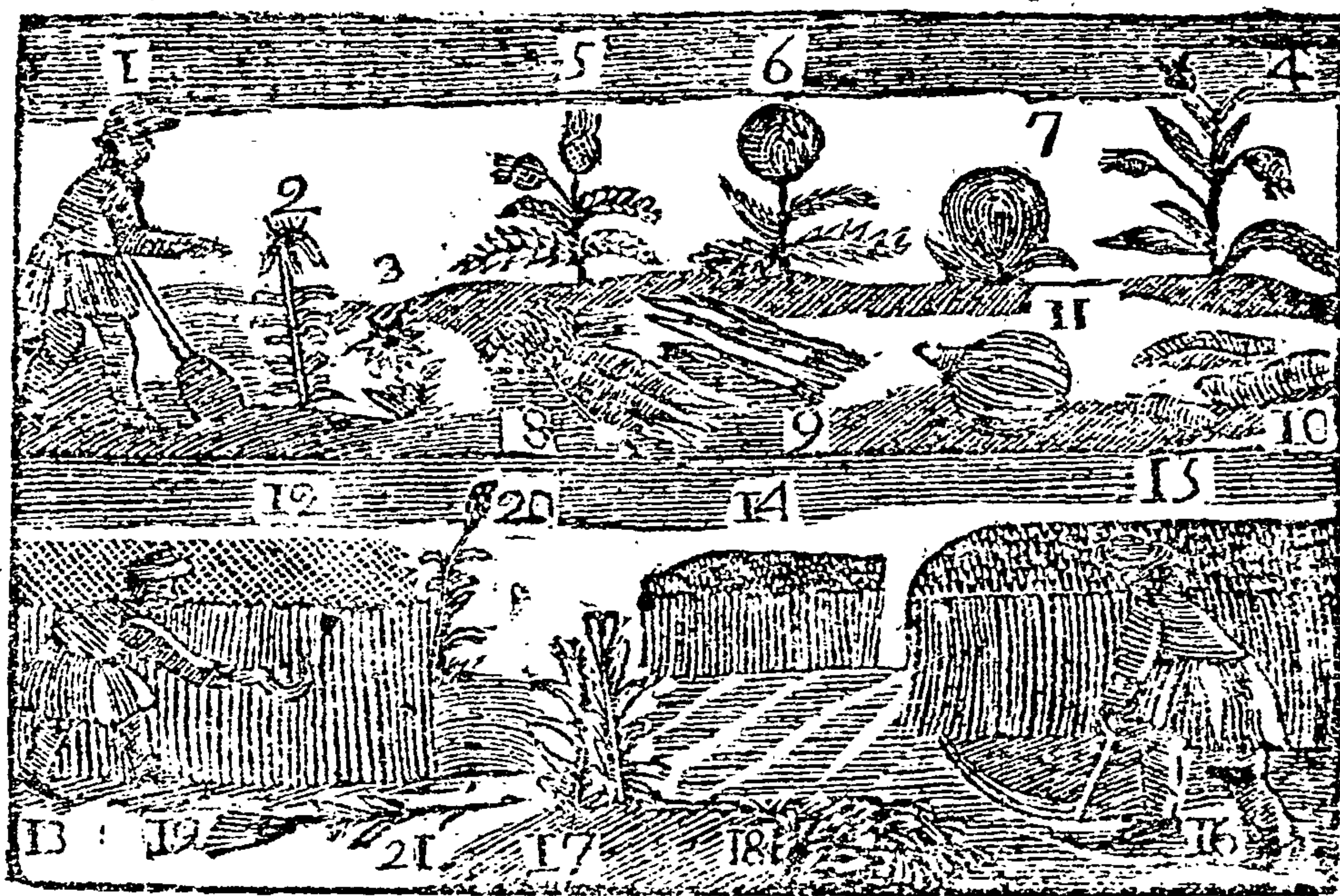
<i>Glass</i>		Vitrum, i, n.
<i>A Chrystal</i>		Cryſtallus, i, f.
		Or Chryſtallum, i, n.
<i>A Pearl</i>		Margārīta, æ, f.

---

<sup>r</sup> It ought to be written with a Z, and not with an S.



## IV. ,Of PLANTS.



A P L A N T is

A N H E R B  
A S H R U B  
A T R E E

H E r b a , æ , f ,  
F r ū t e x , ĩ c i s , m a .  
A r b o r , ō r i s , f .

A n H E R B is

G r a s s

F l a x

[ G r a i n

A l l m a n n e r o f C o r n o r

G r ā m e n , ĩ n i s , n .

L ĩ n u m , i , n .

F r ū m ě n t u m , i , n .

The Names of some of the most common HERBS are

A B u r

F e r n o r B r a k e s

H e m l o c k

L a p p a , æ , f .

F ĩ l i x , i c i s , f .

C ĩ c ũ t a , æ , f .

H y s s o p

Hyssop		Hyfsōpus, i, f.
<i>A Lily</i>	2	Līlīum, i, n.
Mallow		Malva, æ, f.
<i>Marygold</i>		Caltha, æ, f.
<i>Marjoram</i>		Amārācus, i, m.
Mint		Mentha, æ, f.
Moss		Muscus, i, m.
<i>A Mushroom or Toadstool</i>		Fungus, i, m.
<i>A Nettle</i>		Urtīca, æ, f.
<i>Parsley</i>		Apīum, i, n.
<i>A Poppy</i>	4	Pāpāver, ěris, n.
<i>A Rush</i>		Juncus, i, n.
<i>Saffron</i>		Crōcus, i, m.
<i>Sage</i>		Salvia, iæ, f.
<i>Sorrel</i>		Lăpăthus, i, m.
<i>Sea-weed</i>		Alga, æ, f.
<i>Southernwood</i>		Abrotōnum, i, n.
<i>A Thistle</i>	5	Cardūus, i, m.
Thyme		Thymus, i, m.
Vervain		Or, Thymum, i, m.
Violet		Verbēna, æ, f.
<i>Wormwood</i>		Viōla, æ, f.
		Abfinthīum, i, n.
<i>Eatable HERBS.</i>		
<i>An Artichoke</i>	6	Olus, ěris, n.
<i>Asparagus, Sperage, or</i>		Cīnăra, æ, f.
<i>Sparrow Grass</i>		Aspărăgus, i, m.
Lettuce		Laētūca, æ, f.
<i>Coleworts</i>		Brasīca, æ, f.
		<i>Which becoming headed are called</i>
<i>Cabbage</i>	7	
		<i>Eatable Roots are</i>
Beet		Bēta, æ, f.
<i>Garlick</i>		Allīum, i, n.

<sup>1</sup> This is called Brasica Căpătăta.



*A Leek**An Onion**Radish 3.**A Turnip*

Porrum, i, n.

Cēpe, is, n. &amp;

Cēpa, æ, f.

Rāphānus, i, m.

Rāpum, i, n.

*Oleraceous FRUITS are**A Cucumber*

Cūcūmis, is, &amp; ěris, m.

*The biggest sort of which Fruit is**A Pumpkin, or Pumkin* | Pēpo, ōnis, n.*A delicious sort of which Fruit is**A Melon*

| Mēlo, ōnis, m.

*As the biggest sort is**A Gourd*

| Cūcūrbīta, æ, f.

(12) C O R N is

*Barley 14**Millet or Grout**An Oat 15**Rice**Wheat 13*

Hordēum, i, n.

Mīlium, i, n.

Avēna, æ,

Oryza, æ, f.

Ador, ěris, f.

*Whence cometh**Meal or Flour**Bran*

Fārīna, æ, f.

Furfur, ūris, m.

PULSE

*is**A Bean 17**Darnel**Lentils**A Pea**Vetches or Tares 18*

Lēgūmen, īnis, n.

Fāba, æ, f.

Lōlium, i, n.

Lens, tis, f.

Pisum, i, n.

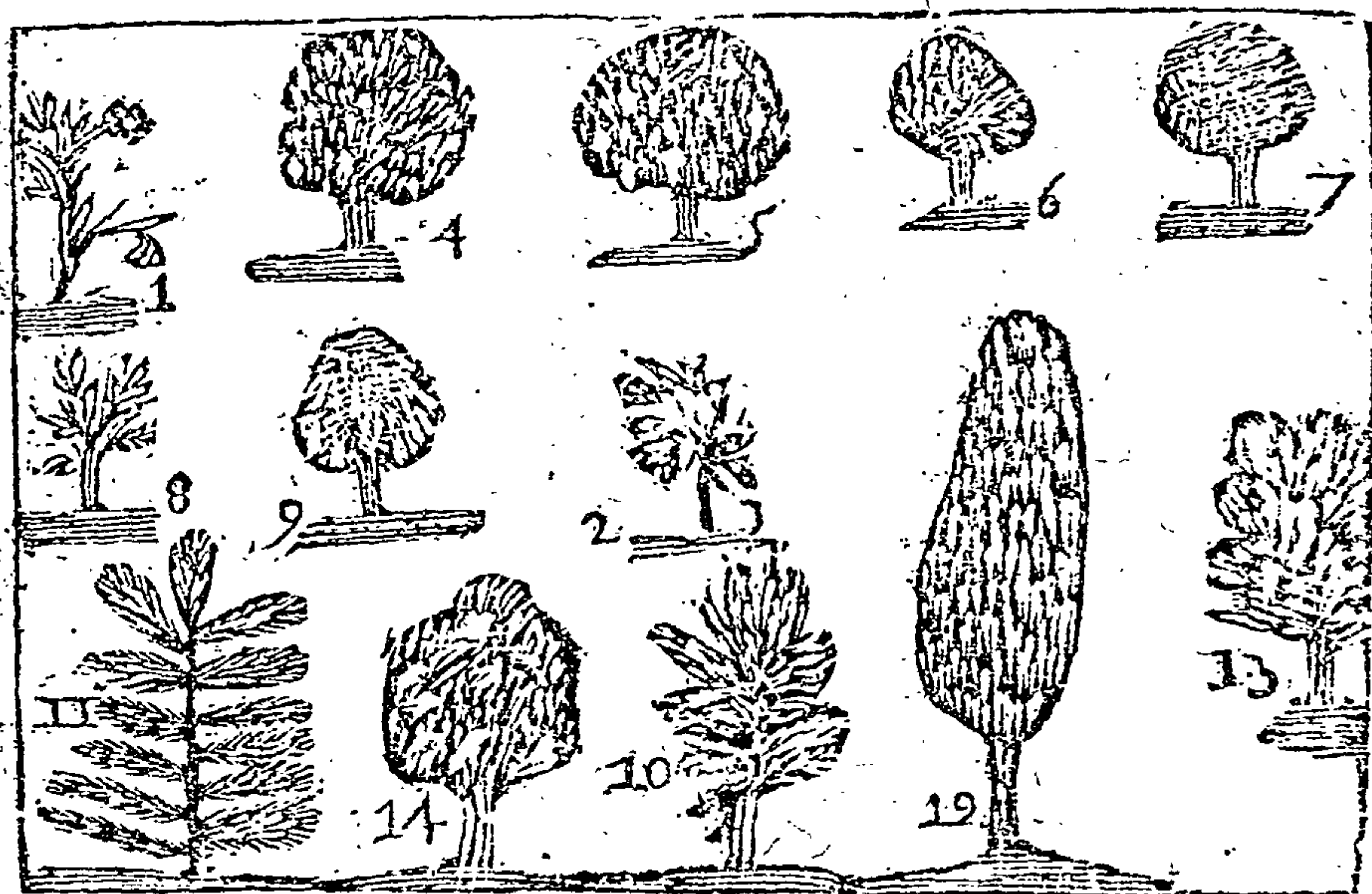
Vicia, æ, f.

## In CORN is

<i>The Beard</i> 19		Arīsta, æ, f.
<i>An Ear</i> 20		Spīca, æ, f.
<i>A Grain or single Corn</i>		Grānum, i, n.
<i>A Husk,</i>		Gluma, æ, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>		Culmus i, n.
<i>Standing Corn is</i> 12		Sēges, ētis, f.
<i>A mixture of sundry grains</i>		Farrāgo, īnis, f.
<i>Or Mestlen is</i>		



## V. Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the  
just Bigness of a Tree ; such is

**T**HE Bramble  
The Juniper

Ivy

The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose-bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

**R**ubus, i, m, or f.

Jūnīpērus, i, f.

Hēdēra, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Cālāmus, i, m.

Or Arundo, īnis, f.

Rōsa, æ, f.

Myrica, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Rācēmus, i, m.

Pampīnus, i, m.

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple-tree 5

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

Mālus, i, f.

Fīcus, ūs, f.

Mespīlus, i, f.

*The Pear-tree* 6

Pyrus, i, f.

*The Service or Sorb-tree*

Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb-bearing *Trees are**The Cherry-tree*

Cērāsus, i, f.

*The Olive-tree*

Olīva, æ, f.

Or Olĕa, æ, f.

*The Palm-tree*

Palma, æ, f.

*The Plumb-tree*

Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-bearing *Trees are**The Bay tree*

Laurus, i, or ūs, f.

*The Box-tree*

Buxus, i, f.

*The Elder-tree*

Sambūcus, i, f.

*The Mulberry-tree* 9

Mōrus, i, f.

*The Yew-tree*

Taxus, i, f.

Nut-bearing *Trees are**The Almond-tree*

Amygdāla, æ, f.

*The Beech-tree*

Fāgus, i, f.

*The Filberd-tree*

Cōrylus, i, f.

*The Walnut-tree* 14<sup>1</sup> Jūglans, dis, f.Forest-Trees *are**The Alder-tree*

Alnus, i, f.

*The Ash-tree* 10

Fraxīnus, i, f.

*The wild Ash*

Ornus, i, f.

*The Birch-tree*

Bētūla, æ, f.

*The Cedar-tree* 11

Cedrus, i, f.

*The Cork-tree*

Suber, ěris, n.

*The Cyprus-tree*

Cūpressus, i, or ūs, f.

*The Elm* 13

Ulmus, i, f.

*The Fir-tree*

Abies, ětis, f.

*The Lime or Linden tree*

Tilia, æ, f.

*The Maple*

Acer, ěris, n.

*The Oak*

Quercus, ūs, f.

<sup>1</sup> *Arbor* is understood



<i>An Oak of the hardest</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i> [kind]	Ilex, icis, f.
<i>The Pine tree</i>	Pinus, ūs, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plātānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar-tree</i>	Pōpŭlus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sālix, icis, f.

## Trees bear

<i>Fruit</i>	Fructus, ūs, m.
<i>is</i>	
<i>A Pome</i>	Pōmum, i, n.
<i>A Nut</i>	Nux, ūcis, f.
<i>A Berry</i>	Baccā, æ, f.

*A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard ; such is*

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cēraŭm, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dactylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Ficus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pyrum, i, n.
<i>A Plumb</i>	Prūnum, i, n.
<i>The sorb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

*A Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell ; such is*

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chesnut</i>	<sup>2</sup> Castanēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filberd</i>	<sup>2</sup> Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	<sup>2</sup> Juglans, dis, f.

<sup>2</sup> These are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being understood.

*A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees,  
or Shrubs, such is*

<i>A Grape</i>	Uva, æ, f.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Grape-stone</i>	Acīnus, i, m.
<i>A Mulberry</i>	Mōrum, i, n.
<i>A Strawberry</i>	Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING *Trees bring forth*

SPICE	Arōma, tis, n.
<i>is</i>	
Cinnamon	Cāfia, æ, f. or Cinnāmum, i, n.
Ginger	Zingiber, ěris, n.
Mace	Macis, ĩdis, f. <i>in</i> Plaus
Pepper	Pīper, ěris, n. [tus

*The OAK bears*

*An Oak-corn, or Acorn* | Glans, glandis, f.

*From Trees also come*

Frankincense	Thus, thūris, n.
Pitch	Pix, pīcis, f.
Resin	Rēsīna, æ, f.

Parts of a Plant are

<i>The Root</i>	Rādix, ĩcis, f.
<i>The Stump</i>	Stirps, is, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>	Caulis, is, m.
<i>The Bark</i>	Cortex, ĩcis, d.
<i>A Bough or Branch</i>	Rāmus, i, m.
<i>A Sprig, Graft or Scion</i>	Surcūlus, i, m.
<i>A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots or Sides of the Stick</i>	Stēlo, ōnis, m.
<i>A fresh or green leaf</i>	Frons, frondis, f.
<i>A dead or withered Leaf</i>	Folium, i, n.
<i>A Blossom, or Flower</i>	Flos, flōris, m.

THESE



T R E E S *have*

*Wood* | Lignum, i, n.

*Which hath*

*A Knot* | Nōdus, i, m.

*Of Wood is made*

*A Faggot* | Fascis, is, m.

*A Nut hath*

*A Shell* | Pūtamen, ĩnis, n.

*A Kernel* | Nuclēus, i, m.

*Trees growing together make*

*A Wood* | Sylva, æ, f.

*A Forest* | Saltus, ūs, m.

*A Grove* | Nēmus, ōris, n.

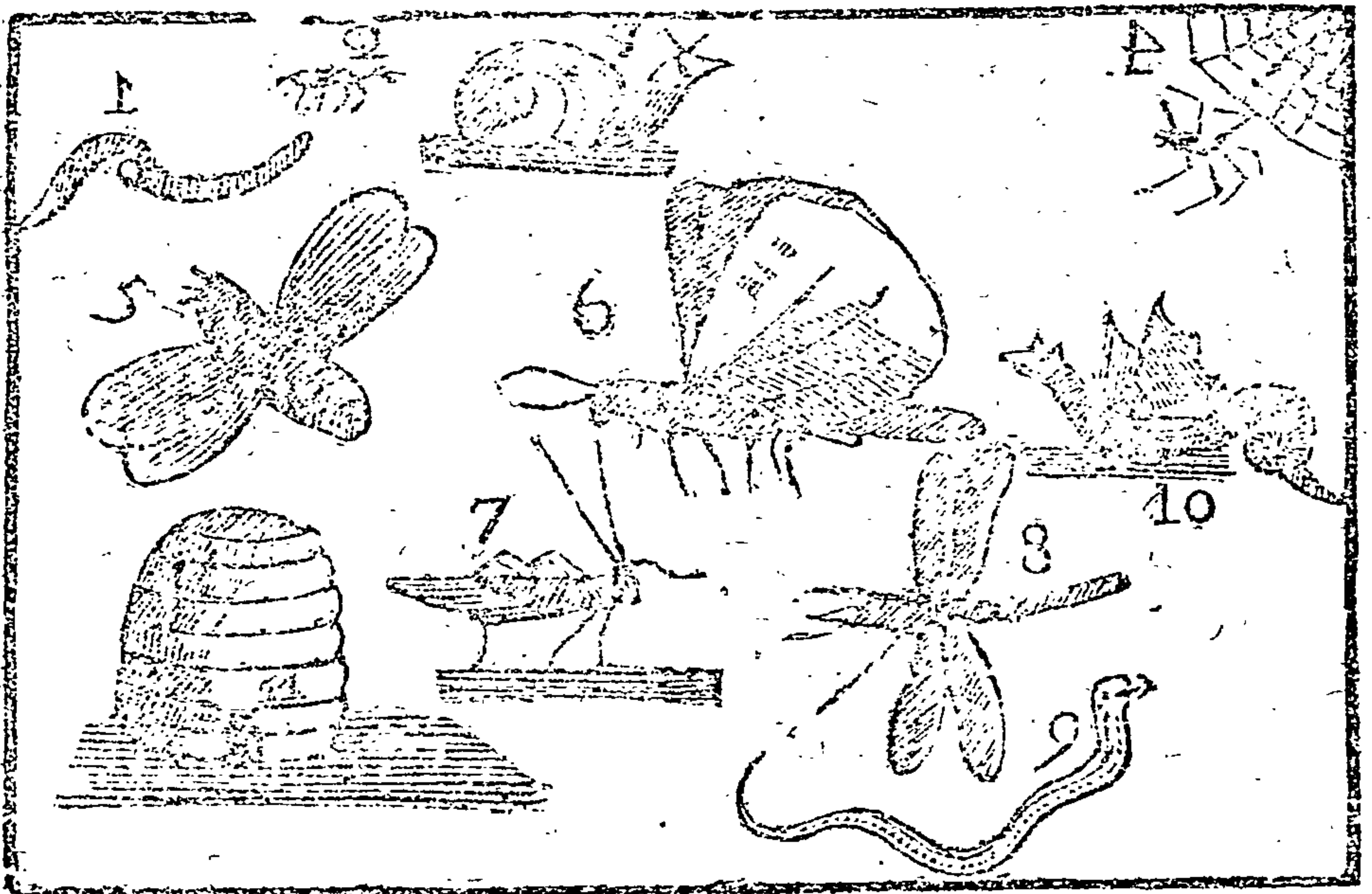
*A Grove consecrated to  
some God is* | Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with  
Trees is* | Arbustum, i, n.

*A Place planted with  
Willows is* | Sālīctum, i, n.

*A Place planted with  
Oaks is* | Quercētum, i, n.

## VI. Of INSECTS.



**A** N Animal or  
Living Creature  
hath

Life  
Sense  
Sex

**A** Nimal, ālis, n.

Vita, æ, f.  
Sensus, ūs, m.  
Sexus, ūs, m.

*There are five outward Senses.*

The Sight  
The Hearing  
The Smell  
The Taste  
The Touch or Feeling

Vīsus, ūs, m.  
Auditus, ūs, m.  
Odōrātus, ūs, m.  
Gustus, ūs, m.  
Tactus, ūs, m.



*By the Senses are perceived*

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent or Smell	Odor, ōris, m.
Taste or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

*Besides the Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive things.*

Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

*The Senses at Rest are in a*

Sleep	Somnus, i. m.
-------	---------------

A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmina, æ, f.

*An Animal is*

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, d.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, īnis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

\* Phantāsia, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an adjective, and when it is taken in the *Masculine Gender*, *Anguis* is understood; when in the *Feminine*, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS are *small Animals, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.*

CREEPING INSECTS *are*

<i>A Worm</i> 1	[2	Vermis, is, m.
<i>An ant, emmet, or pismire</i>		Formīca, æ, f.
<i>A Caterpillar</i>		Etūca, æ, f.
<i>A Flea</i>		Pūlex, icis, m.
<i>A Glow Worm</i>		Cicindēla, æ, f.
<i>A Horse Leech</i>		Hirudo, inis, f.
<i>A Louse</i>		Pēdicūlus, i, m.
<i>A Moth</i>		Tīnēa, æ, f.
<i>Nits</i>		Lendes, ium, f.
<i>A Silkworm</i>		Bombyx, ycis, m.
<i>A Snail</i> 3		Līmax, ācis, d.
<i>A Spider</i> 4		Arānēa, æ, f.
<i>A Water Spider</i>		Tīpūla, æ, f.
<i>A Tick</i>		Rīcīnus, ī, m.
<i>A Wall Louse, Bug, or Chinch</i>		Cimex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS *are*

<i>A Bee</i> 5		Apis, is, f.
<i>A Beetle</i>	[Ox-fly	Scārābæus, i, m.
<i>A Breeze, Gad-fly, or</i>		Asīlus, i, m.
<i>A Butterfly</i>		Pāpīlio, ōnis, m.
<i>A Cigal, or baulm cricket</i>		§ Cīcāda, æ, f.
<i>A Cricket</i>		Gryllus, i, m.
<i>A Fly</i>		Musca, æ, f.
<i>A Gnat</i>		Cūlex, icis, m.
<i>A Grasshopper or Locust</i>		Lōcūsta, æ, f.

---

§ This *Insect* is unknown in *England*, but very common in *Italy*



<i>A Spanish Fly</i>		Canthāris, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Wasp</i>	[8	Vespa, æ, f.
<i>A Hornet, or great Wasp</i>		Crābro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Drone</i>		Fūcus, i, m.
<i>hath not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		Acūlēus, i, m.

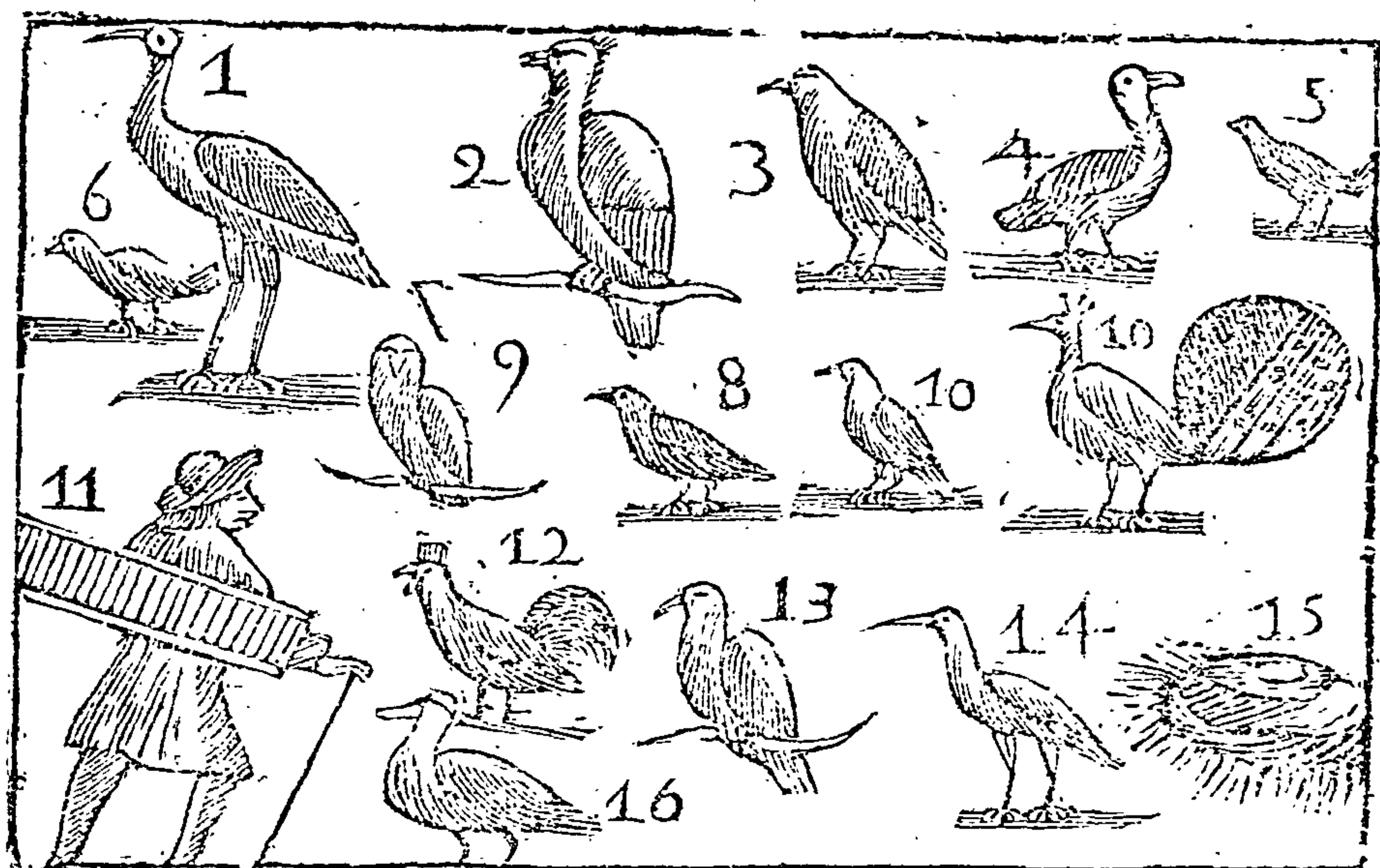
*A SERPENT or CREEPER is*

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	Vīpĕra, æ, f.
<i>An Asp</i>		Aspis, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Basilisk</i>		Bāsīliscus, i, m.
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	Drāco, ōnis, m.
<i>A Lizard</i>		Lācertus, i, f.
<i>A Salamander</i>		Sālāmandra, æ, f.
<i>A Scorpion</i>		Scorpīus, ii, m.
		<i>Or</i> Scorpīo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Snake</i>		Cōlūber, bri, m.
		Nātrix, īcis, m.
<i>A Water Snake</i>		<i>Or</i> Hydrus, i, m.

*A Bee in*

<i>A Bee-Hive</i>	11	Alveāre, is, n. &
<i>maketh</i>		Alveārium, i, n.
<i>Honey</i>		Mel, is, n.
<i>A Honey Comb</i>		Fāvus, i, m.
<i>Wax</i>		Cēra, æ, f.
<i>A Swarm of Bees is</i>		Exāmen, ĩnis, n.

## VII. Of BIRDS.



## SINGING BIRDS (II) are

**A** Black Bird  
 A Chaffinch  
 A Gold Finch  
 A Green Finch  
 A Lark  
 A Nightingale  
 A Quail  
 A Robin Red Breast  
 A Starling or Stare  
 A Thrush  
 A Titmouse

**M** ărŭla, æ, f.  
 Fringilla, f.  
 Carduēlis, is, f.  
 Or, Acanthis, ŭdis, f.  
 Chlōris, ŭdis, f.  
 Or, Vîrĕo, ōnis, m.  
 Alauda, æ, f.  
 Luscīnĭa, æ, f.  
 Coturnix, ŭcis, f.  
 Erĭthăcus, i, m.  
 Sturnus, i, m.  
 Turdus, i, m.  
 Părus, i, m.



BIRDS which live about, or in watery places, are

*A Coot*

Fūlica, æ, f.

& Fūlix, icis, f.

*A Crane* 1

Grus, ūis, d.

*A Didapper or Dob chick*

Mergus, i, m.

*A Duck* 16

Anās, ātis, f.

*A Goose* 4

Anser, ĕris, m.

*An Heron*

Ardĕa, æ, f.

*A Pelican*

Pĕlicānus, i, m.

*A Stork*

Cicōnia, æ, f.

*A Swan*

Olor, ōris, m.

*A Water Wagtail*

Or, Cygnus, i, m.

*King's Fisher*

Mōtācilla, æ, f.

Halcyon,

Or, Alcyon, ōnis, m.

## RAVENOUS BIRDS are

*A Crow or Rook* 8

Cornix, icis, f.

*A Cuckow*

Cūculus, i, m.

*An Eagle*

Aquīla, æ, f.

*A Hawk*

Accipiter, tris, m.

*A Kite or Glead*

Milvus, i, m.

*A Magpie or Piannet* 5

Or, Milvius, i, m.

*An Owl* 9

Pīca, æ, f.

Noctūa, æ, f.

*A Parrot* 13

Or, Būbo, ōnis, m.

*A Raven*

Psittācus, i, m.

*A Vulture*

Corvus, i, m.

Vultur, ūris, Or,

Vultūrius, i, Phæa

BIRDS dwelling about the HOUSE are

*A Cock* 12

Gallus, i, m.

Whose Female is

*A Hen*

Gallīna, æ, f.

# 26 The PHILADELPHIA

<i>A Dove or Pigeon</i>	10		Cōlumbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10		Pāvo ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6		Passer, ĕris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>			Hirundo, ĭnis, f.

*A Cock being gelt is called*

<i>A Capon</i>			Cāpo, ōnis, m.
			Or, Cāpus, i, m,

*Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as*

<i>A Bat</i>			Vespertīlio, ōnis, m.
<i>A Hedge Sparrow</i>			Currūca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>			Perdix, ĭcis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>			Phāsiānus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>			Pālumbes, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>			Turtur, ūris, m.

*A BIRD hath*

<i>A Bill or Beak</i>			Rostrum, i, n.
<i>A Comb or Crest</i>			Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Wing</i>			Ala, æ, f.
<i>A Feather</i>			Plūma, æ, f.
<i>A hard Feather or Quill</i>			Penna, æ, f.
<i>A Crop or Crop</i>			Inglūvies, ei, f.

*A BIRD lays in*

<i>A Nest</i>	15		Nīdus, i, m.
<i>An Egg</i>	15		Ovum, i, n.
<i>bath</i>			
<i>A White</i>			Albūmen, ĭnis, n.
<i>A Yolk</i>			Vītellus, i, m.
<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>			<sup>1</sup> Auceps, cūpis, c.

*Catcheth BIRDS with*

<i>Birdlime</i>			<sup>2</sup> Viscum, i, n.
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*And puts them into*

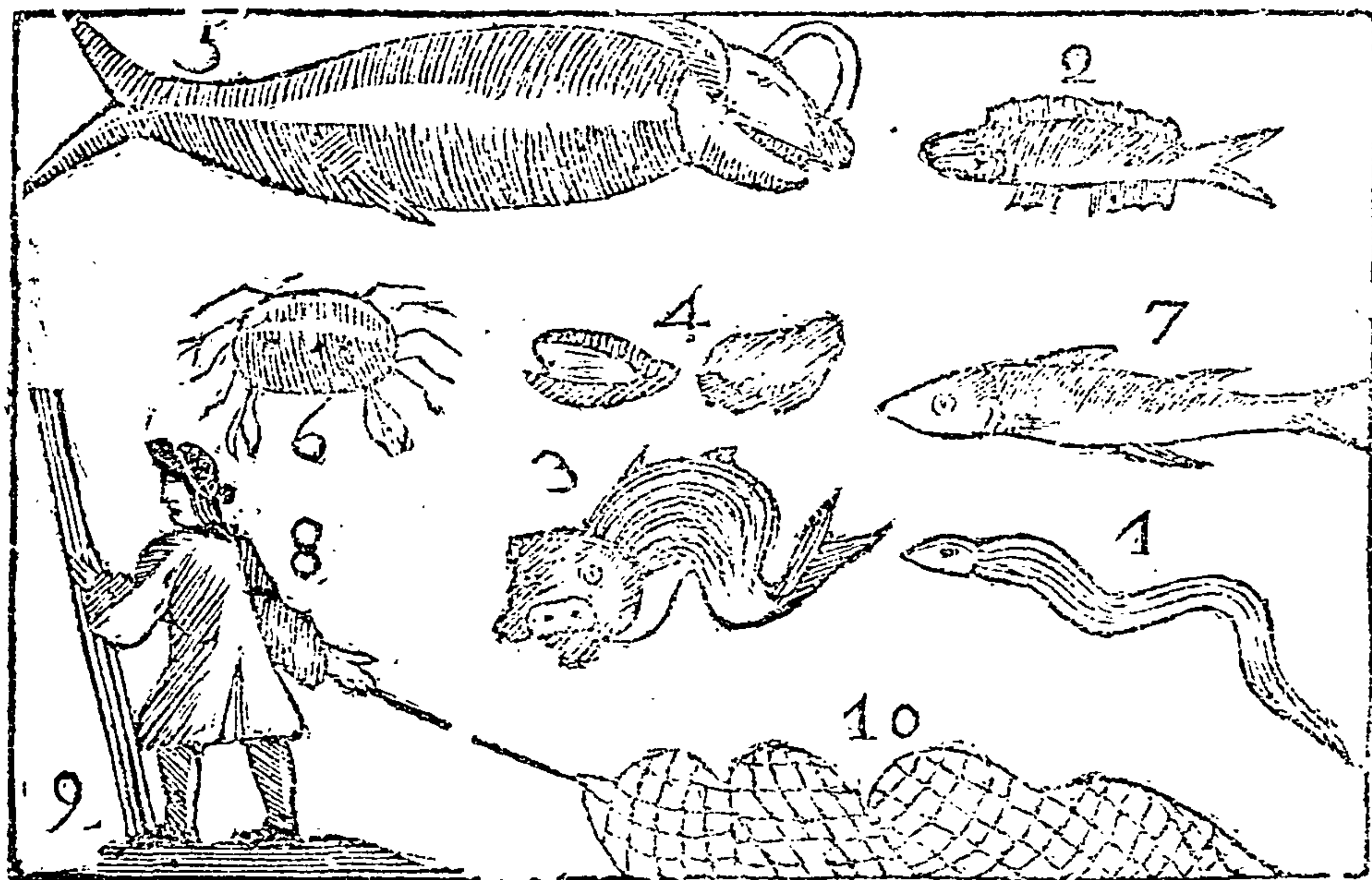
<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11		Aviārium, i, n.
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<sup>1</sup> Also a Poulterer.

<sup>2</sup> Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called *Mistletoe*, or *Misseldine*.



## VIII. Of FISHES.

*River and Pond FISHES are*

**A** *N Eel* 1  
*A Gudgeon* :

*A Pearch* 2 .

*A Pike*

*A Tench* :

**A** *Nguilla*, æ, f.  
*Gōbius*, i, m.  
*Or, Gōbio, ōnis*, m.  
*Perca*, æ, f.  
*Lūcius*, i, m.  
*Tinca*, æ, f.

*Sea FISH are*

*A Dolphin* 3

*A Mullet*

*An Oyſter* 4

*A Whale* 5

*Delphīnus*, i, m

*Mugil, īlis*, m.

*Oſtrēa*, æ, f.

*Bālæna*, æ, f.

FISH Common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish

Cancer, cri, m.

A Salmon

Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills

Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins

Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES also have

Scales

Squāma, æ, f.

FISH that are covered with

A Shell

Testa, æ, f.

are called

Shell Fish

Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.

A Fisherman 8

Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH with

An Hook 9

Hāmus, i, m.

A Net 10

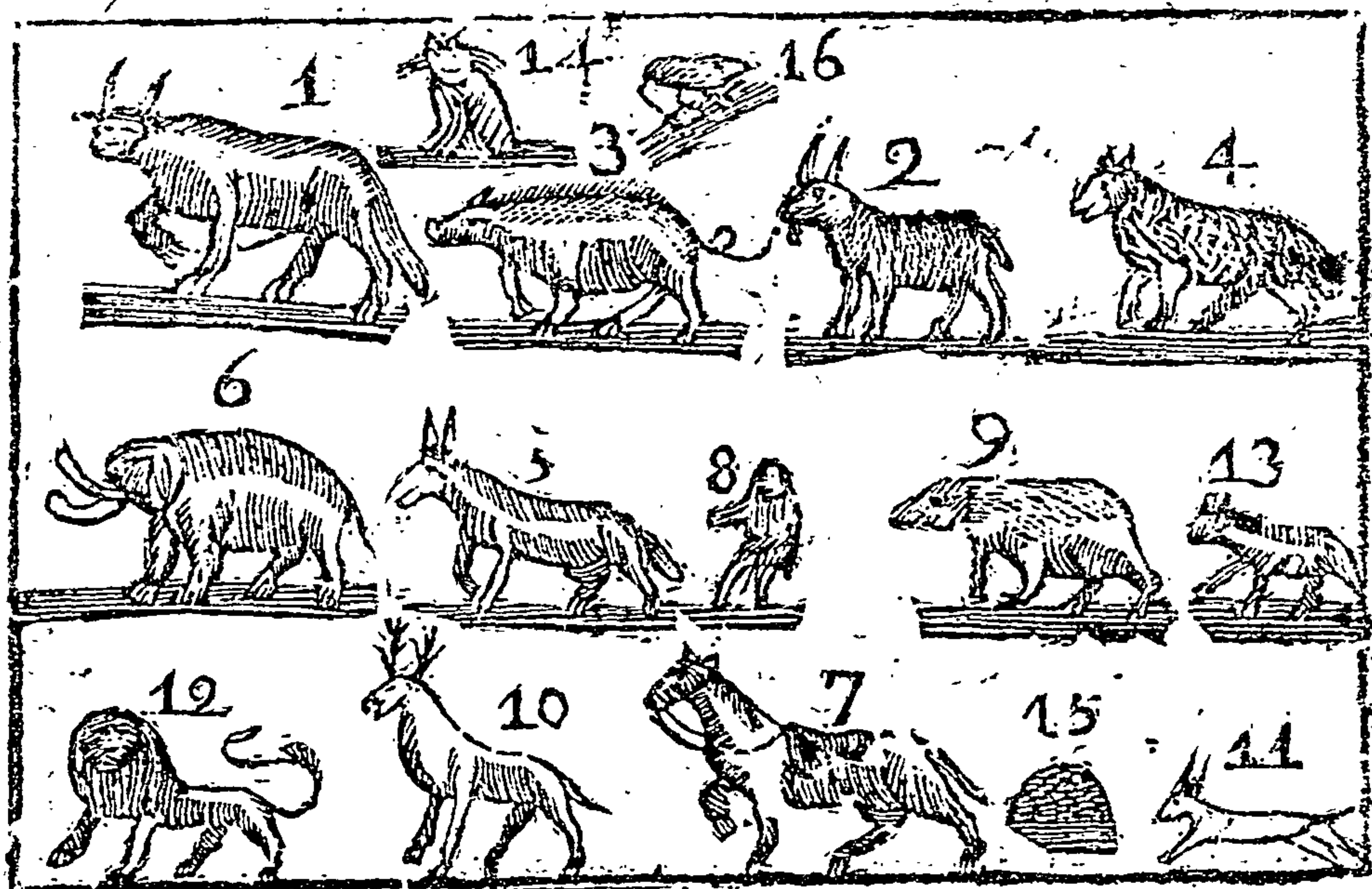
Rēte, is, n.

Salt Fish

Salsamentum, i, n.



## IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



*Some are tame*

*As*

**C**ATTLE | **P**ECUS, ōris, n.  
The labouring Beast | Jumentum, i, n.

*The Four-footed Creature which fieth from Men is called*

A Wild Beast | i Fēra, æ, f.

*Cattle are*

*All Sorts of Neat* |  
*Ox, Bull, or Cow* | Bos, bōvis, m. & f.

<sup>1</sup> This is an adjective, Bestia, or Pēcus being understood.

*A Bull* 1 | Taurus, i, m.

*Whose Female is*

*A Cow* | Vacca, æ, f.

*A He Goat* 2 | Hircus, i, m.

*A gelded Goat* | Cāper, ri, m.

*A Hog* 3 | Porcus, i, m.

*A Ram* | Ar̄ies, ētis, m.

*Whose Female is*

*A Sheep* 4 | Ovis, is, f.

*A Cow brings forth*

*A Calf* | Vitulus, i, m.

*A Ram gelded is called*

*A Wether* | Vervex, ēcis, m.

*A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called*

*A Heifer* | Jūvenca, æ, f.

*A She Goat* | Cāpra æ, f.

*bring th forth*

*A young Goat or Kid* | Hœdus, i, m.

*A SHEEP brings forth*

*A Lamb* | Agnus, i, m.

*A Sow* | <sup>1</sup> Sus suis, com.

*brings forth*

*A Pig* | Porcellus, i, m.

*A Pig not gelded is called*

*A Boar Pig* | Verres, is, m.

<sup>1</sup> *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex; as the Word *Swine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.



A Pig gelded is called

A Barrow Pig | <sup>1</sup> Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Afs	5		Asinus, i, m.
A Camel			Cāmēlus i, m.
An Elephant	6		Ēlēphas, antis, m.
A Horse	7		Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare		Equa, æ, f.
A Mule		Mūlus, i, m.
		♂ Mūla, æ, f.

To a HORSE belong

A Bridle	7		Frænum, i, n.
A Saddle	7		Ephippium, i, n.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape	8		Simius, i, m.
			Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.
A Bear	9		Urfus, i, m.
A Wild Boar			Aper, ri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit			Cūniculus, i, m.
A Deer	10		<sup>2</sup> Dāma, æ, f.
A Fox			Vulpes, is, f.
A Hart or Stag			Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind		Cerva, æ, f.
which bringeth forth		
A Fawn		Hinnulus, i, m.

<sup>1</sup> Porcus, is understood.

<sup>2</sup> The Male of this Creature is called a Buck, as the Female is called a Doe.

*A Hare* 11*A Hedge Hog**A Lion* 12

Lēpus, ōris, m.

Echīnus, i, m.

Lēo, ōnis, m.

*Whose Female is**A Lionsess**A Leopard**A Mole**A Monkey or Marmoset**An Ounce**An Panther**A Porcupine**A Squirrel**A Tyger**A Wolf*

Lēæna, æ, f.

Pardus, i, m.

Talpa, æ, d

Cercopīthēcus, i, m.

Lynx, cis, f.

Panthēra, æ, f.

Hystrix, icis, f.

Sciūrus, i, m.

Tīgris, idis, *vel* is f.

Lūpus, i, m.

*BEASTS that dwell about the House are**A Dog or Bitch* 13*A Cat* 14*A Mouse* 15*A Rat**A Weasel*

Cānis, is, com.

Fēlis, is, f.

Mus, mūris, m.

<sup>1</sup>

Mustēla, æ, f.

*A Mouse is taken in**A Mouse Trap* 15Muscīpūla, æ, f. *Or*Muscīpūlum, i, n. *Phæd**Four-footed Beasts, that live as well by Water as Land, are**A Beaver**A Crocodile**A Frog**A Tortoise*

Fīber, ri, m.

<sup>2</sup> Crōcōdīlus, i, m.

Rāna, æ, f.

Testūdo, īnis, f.

<sup>1</sup> Commonly called *Sorex*.<sup>2</sup> It ought to be written *Corcodilus*



**A** Number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.  
are called

*A Flock* | Grex, grēgis, m.

**A** Number of Big CATTLE, as Oxen, &c. are called

*An Herd* | Armentum, i, n.

*A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-  
ling, the Young of all  
Beasts,* | Cătŭlŭs, i, m.

**BEASTS** have (Some)

*A Hoof* | Ungŭla, æ, f.

*A Horn* | Cornu, n.

*A Tail* | Cauda, æ, f.

*A Skin* | Pellis, is, f.

*A Hide* | Tergus, ōris, n.

*Any Skin or Leather is* | Cōriŭm, i, n.

**BEASTS** are covered with either

*A Bristle* | Sēta, æ, f.

*Or Hair or Shag* | Pīlus, i, m.

*Or Wool* | Lāna, æ, f.

*A Fleece of Wool* | Vellus, ěris, n.

**The BULL, Ox, and Cow,** are remarkable for the  
Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called

*The Dewlap* | Pălĕar, āris, n.

**The ELEPHANT** is remarkable for his

*Snout or Trunk* | Prōboſcis, ĩdis, f.  
Or, Prōmuſcis.

**The GOAT** is remarkable for his

*Beard* | Barba, æ, f.

*The HORSE is remarkable for his*

*Mane*

| Jūba, æ, f.

*Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called*

*Suet or Tallow*

| Sēbum, i, n.

*He that keepeth SHEEP is*

*A Shepherd  
who hath*

| Pastor, ōris, m.

*A Crook or Staff*

| Pēdum, i, n.

*A Scrip or Wallet*

| Pēra, æ, f.

*A Huntsman  
hath*

| Vēnātor, ōris, m.

*A Hunting-staff, or Pole*

| Vēnābŭlum, i, n.

*And allures the Beasts out of their*

*Cave or Den  
into*

| Cāverna, æ, f.

*A Pitfall*

| Fōvēa, æ, f.

*A Ditch*

| Scrobs, is, d.

*Or into*

*A Net*

| Cassis, is, m.



# X. Of MAN respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN *by his Age is first*

**A** Babe, Infant, or  
Child that cannot  
yet speak, then

A Boy or Lad 2

Afterwards a young man 3

A Grown Man 4

An Old Man 5

**I**Nfans, tis, c.

Puer, i, m.

Adolescens, tis, c;

Vir, vīri, m.

<sup>i</sup> Sēnex, sēnis.

<sup>i</sup> *Infans, Adolescens, and Senex being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.*

*So in the other Sex, there is*

An Infant, or Babe	1	Infans, ———
A Girl, Lass, or Wench	6	Pŭella, æ, f.
A Maid or Virgin	7	Virgo, ĩnis, f.
A Grown Woman	8	Mŭlier, ěris, f.
An Old Woman	9	Anus, ũs, f.

*A MAN by his KINDRED is*

A Father	Pāter, ris, m.
A Grand Father	Avus, i, m.
A Son	Fīlius, i, m.
A Grand Child	Nēpos, ōtis, m.
A Brother	Frāter, tris, m.
A Father-in-Law	Söcer, ěri, m.
A Son-in-Law	Gēner, ěri, m.

*The Man, that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called*

A Step Father	Vitrĭcus, i, m.
A Step Son	Privignus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Father	Patrŭus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Mother	Avuncŭlus, i, m.

*A Brother's or Sister's Son is called*

A Nephew	<sup>1</sup>
A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son	<sup>2</sup> Pātruēlis, is m.

<sup>1</sup> A Nephew is called Fīlius Frātris, or Fīlius Sörōris.

<sup>2</sup> It is an Adjective, Frāter being understood.



*A Woman by her Kindred is*

<i>A Mother</i>	Māter, tris, f.
<i>A Grand Mother</i>	Avia, æ, f.
<i>A Daughter</i>	Fīlia, æ, f.
<i>A Grand Daughter</i>	Neptis, tis, f.
<i>A Sister</i>	Sōror, ōris, f.
<i>A Mother-in-Law</i>	Nūrus, rūs, f.
<i>A Step-Mother</i>	Növerca, æ, f.
<i>A Step-Daughter</i>	Privigna, æ, f.
<i>A Niece</i>	

*A Man too big is*

<i>A Giant</i>	10	Gīgas, antis, m.
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*A Man too little is*

<i>A Dwarf</i>	11	Pūmīlio, ōnis, m.
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## Proper Names.

*Proper Names of Men are*

<i>Adam</i>	Adāmus, i, m.
<i>Abraham</i>	Abrahāmus, i, m.
<i>Anthony</i>	Antōnius, i, m.
<i>Benjamin</i>	Benjamīnūs, i, m.
<i>Charles</i>	Cārōlus, i, m.
<i>Edward</i>	Edvārdus, i, m.
<i>George</i>	Georgiūs, i, m.
<i>Henry</i>	Henricus, i, m.
<i>James</i>	Jacōbus, i, m.
<i>John</i>	Joānes, is, m.
<i>Mark</i>	Marcus, i, m.
<i>Paul</i>	Paulus, i, m.

<sup>1</sup> *A Niece is called Fīlia Frātris, or Fīlia Sōrōris.*

<i>Peter</i>	Pētrus, i, m.
<i>Richard</i>	Ricardus, i, m.
<i>Robert</i>	Robertus, i, m.
<i>William</i>	Gulielmus, i, m.

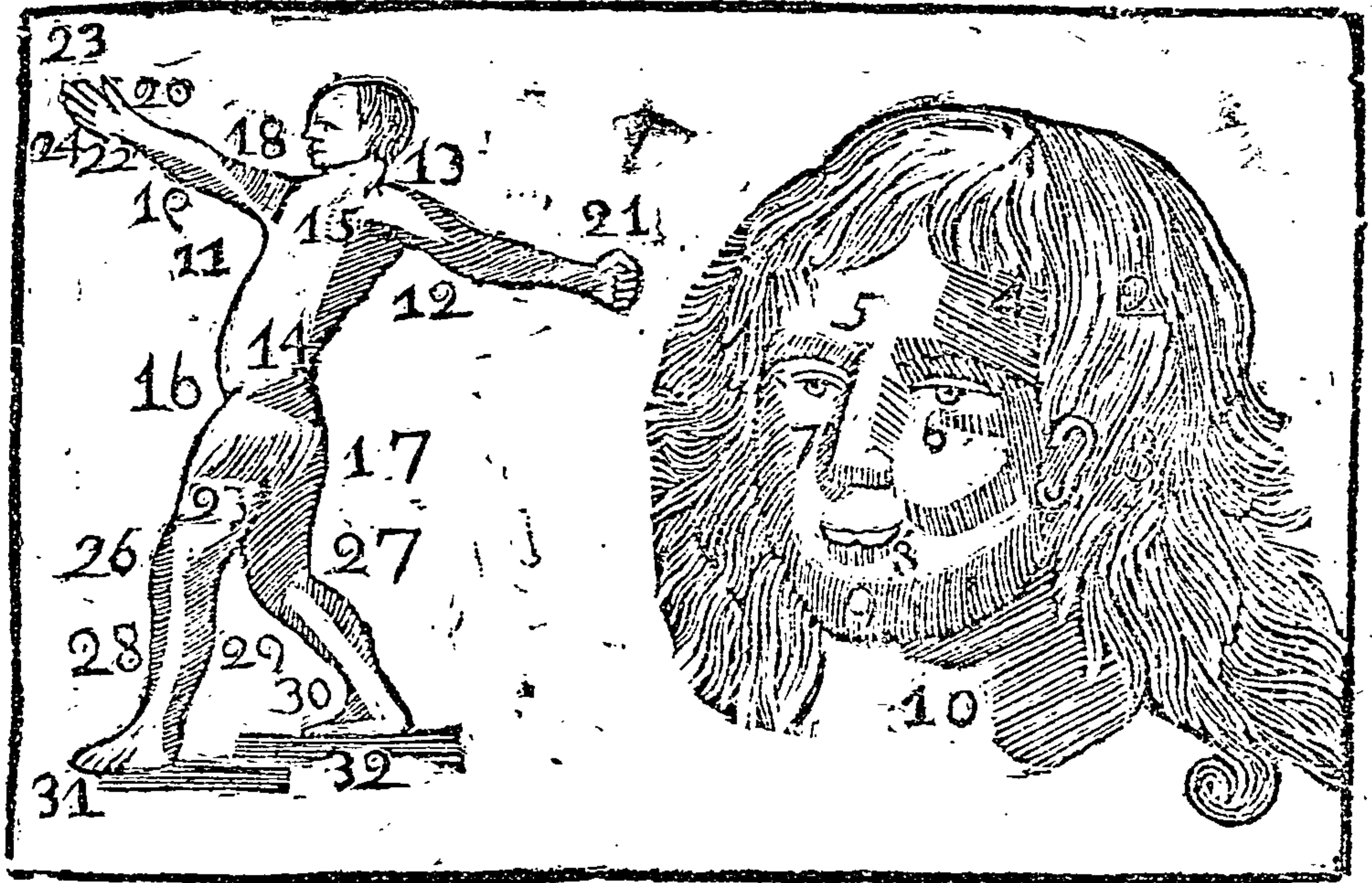
Proper Names of Women are

<i>Ann</i>	Anna, æ, f.
<i>Catharine</i>	Cāthārīna, æ, f.
<i>Elizabeth</i>	Elizabētha, æ, f.
<i>Eve</i>	Eva, æ, f.
<i>Hannah</i>	Hanna, æ, f.
<i>Jane</i>	Jāna, æ, f.
<i>Joan</i>	Joāna, æ, f.
<i>Mary</i>	Maria, æ, f.
<i>Sarah</i>	Sara, æ, f.
<i>Susan</i>	Sufanna, æ, f.

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I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance with Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.



XI. Of *Parts* of Man's *Body*.

*Parts of the Body are*

**T**HE Head 1  
*The Trunk*  
*A Limb*

**C**'Aput, ĩtis, n.  
 Truncus, i, m.  
 Artus, ũs, m.

*On the HEAD are*

*The Hair* 2

Crĭnis, is, m.  
 Or Căpillus, i, m.

*The Crown of the Head* 1

Vertex, ĩcis, m.

*The Ear* 3

Auris, is, m.

*The Temples of the Head* 4

Tempġra, um, pl. n.

*The Face*

Făcĭes, ei, f.

*In*

*In the FACE are*

<i>The Forehead</i>	5		Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>			Vultus, ūs, m.
<i>The Eye</i>	6		Oculus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i>	7		Nāsus, i. m.
<i>The Mouth</i>	8		Os, ōris, n.
<i>The Chin</i>	9		Mentum, i, n.

*In the EYE are*

<i>The White of the Eye</i>		
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>		Pupilla, æ, f.

*Out of the EYE cometh*

<i>A Tear</i>	-		Lachryma, æ, f.
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*The NOSE hath two*

<i>Nostrils</i>			Nāres, ūm, pl. n.
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*To the MOUTH belong*

<i>The Lip</i>			Lābŭm, i, n.
			Or, Lābrum, i, n.
<i>The Outer-Cheek</i>			Gēna, æ, f.

*Within the MOUTH are*

<i>The Gum</i>			Gingīva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>			Pālātum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek</i>	[Mouth		Bucca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>			Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chap</i>			Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>			Guttur, ūris, n.

<sup>1</sup> Called *Album Oculi*.

*Between*



*Between the Head and Trunk is*

*The Neck* 10 | *Collum, i, n.*

*Parts of the Neck are*

*The fore Part or the Throt-* | *Jūgūlum, i, n.*

*The hinder Part* [tle |

*Or the Nape or Crag* | *Cervix, icis, f.*

*Along the Throat descends*

*The Gullet* | *Gūla, æ, f.*

*That Part that lies between the Bottom of the Neck,  
and reaches to the Ribs, is called*

*The Chest* | *Thōrax, ācis, m.*

*Whose fore Part is*

*The Breast* | *Pectus, ōris, n.*

*The hinder Part is*

*The Back* | *Tergum, i, n.*

*Where are*

*The Shoulder* 13 | *Hūmērus, i, m.*

*The Mid-Back* | *Dorsum, i, n.*

*The Side* 14 | *Lātus, ěris, n.*

*In the Breast is*

*The Bosom* 15 | *Sīnus, ūis, m.*

*The Dug* | *Mamma, æ, f.*

*Which hath*

*A Nipple* | *Pāpilla, æ, f.*

*Under the Breast are*

*The Belly* | *Venter, tris, m.*

*The Naval* | *Umbīlicus, i, m.*

*Below which are*

*The lower Belly* | *Abdōmen, ĩnīs, n.*

*The Groin* | *Inguen, ĩnis, n.*

*In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are*

*The Loins* | Lumbus, i. m.

*At the lower End is*

*The Breech* { Pōdex, ĩcis, m. or  
                  { Anus, i, m.

*Whose two Sides are called*

*The Buttocks* | Nātes, ĩum, pl. f.

*Of the Limbs,*

*The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow is called*

*The Arm* 18 | Brāchĭum, i, n.

*The place where we bend our ARM is called*

*The Elbow* 19 | Cūbĭtus, i. m.

*The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is called*

*The Fore-Arm* | <sup>2</sup>  
*The Wrist* 20 | Lācertus, i, m.

*All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the ends of the Fingers is called*

*The Hand* | Mānus, ũs, f.

*The HAND being closed is called*

*The Fist* 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

*The HAND being spread open, shews*

*The Palm of the Hand* | Palma, æ, f.

<sup>2</sup> Called Carpus, i. m.



## Parts of the HANDS are

*The Thumb* 23 | Pollex, ĭcis, m.

*The Finger* 24 | Dīgĭtus, i, m.

## On the FINGER is

*A Nail* | Unguis, is, m.

## Below

*The Hip, or Haunch is* { Coxa, æ, f.  
Or, Coxendix, ĭcis, f.

*The Thigh* | Fēmūr, ōris, n.

## Which reaches to

*The Knee* 26 | Gĕnu, n. Undeclined.

## The back Part of the KNEE is

*The Ham* 27 | Poples, ĭtis, m.

## The Part from the KNEE to the ANCLE is

*The Leg* | Crūs, crūris, n.

## The back Part of the LEG is

*The Calf of the Leg* 29 | Sūra, æ, f.

*The Foot* 30 | Pes, Pēdis, m.

## The upper Part of the FOOT is called

*The Instep* 30 | <sup>2</sup>

## The under Part of the FOOT is called

*The Sole of the Foot* 32 | Planta, æ, f.

## The FOOT hath

*A Toe* | <sup>3</sup>

*The great Toe is* { Hallux, ūcis, m.  
Or, Hallus, i. m.

<sup>2</sup> Called Tarsus, i, m.

<sup>3</sup> Called Digitus Pedis.

*In which PARTS are*

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sinew</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>	Adeps, ĩpis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, offis, n.

*In which is*

<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrāna, æ, f.

*Between the BONES is*

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, ĩnis, f.
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*The inward Parts of the Body are*

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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*In the HEAD is*

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērēbrum, i, n.
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*In the BREAST are*

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōdis, m.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

*In the BELLY is*

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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*In which are*

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventrĭculus, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the</i>	} Stōmāchus, i, m.
<i>Stomach</i>	
<i>The Guts</i>	Intestīna, ōrum, pl.n.



*The greatest Part of the GUTS is covered with*

*A Cawl*

| Omentum, i, n.

*On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth*

*The Liver*

{ Jėcur, őris, n.  
Or, Jėcınőris.

*As on the Left Side lieth*

*The Spleen, or Milt*

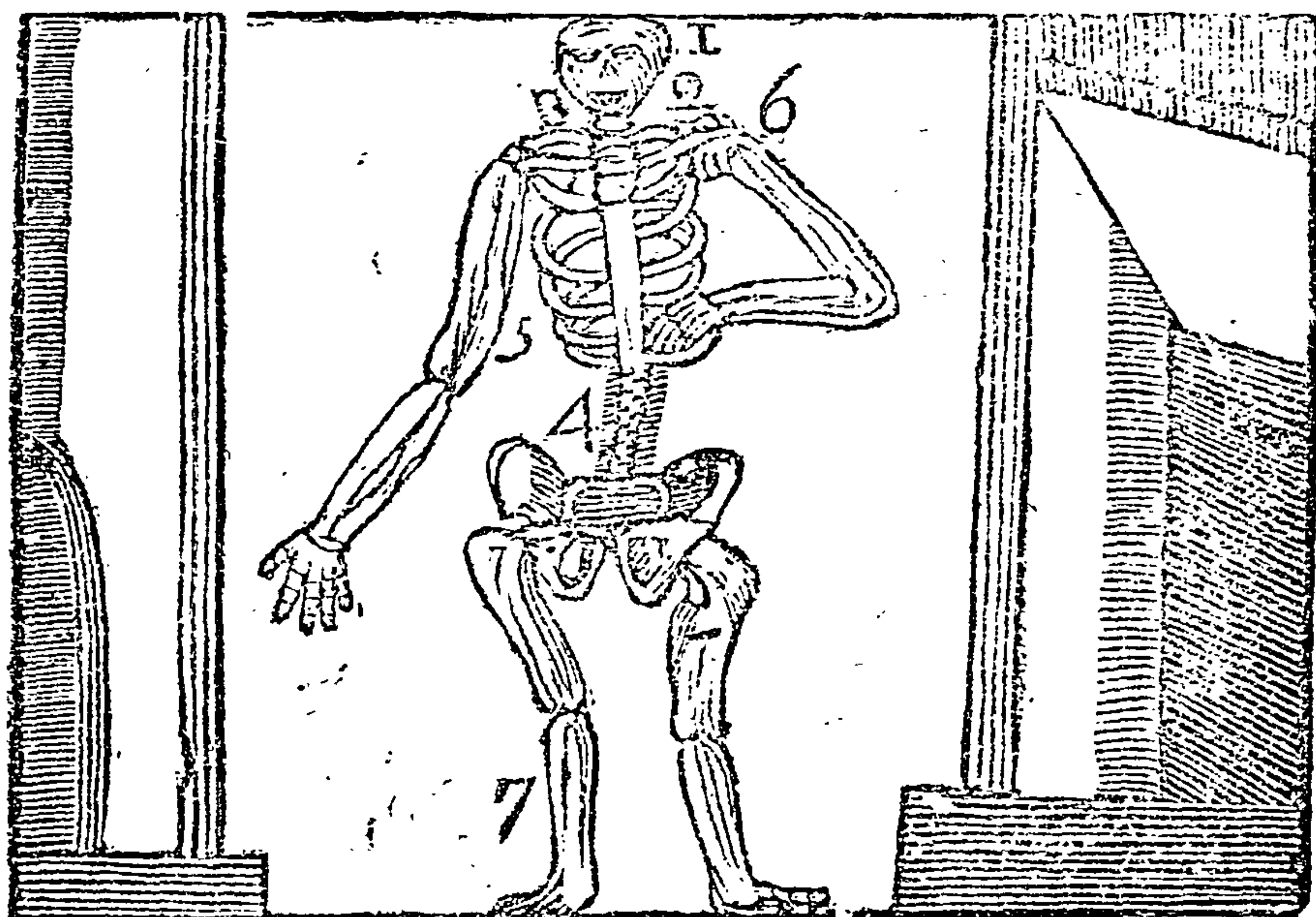
| Splen, ēnis, n.

*Then there are*

*The two Reins or Kidneys  
And the Bladder*

| Ren, rēnis, m.  
Vēsica, æ, f.

## XII. Of the BONES.



*The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300 ;  
divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Bo-  
dy, and of the Limbs.*

*The Bones of the Head are*

**T**HE Skull 1  
The Cheek Bone 2  
Or, Jaw Bone  
With 32 Teeth 3

**C**Rānĭum, i, n.  
Maxilla, æ, f.  
Or, Māla, æ, f.  
Dens, tis, m.

*BONES of the Body are*

The Back Bone 4  
Which hath 34

Joints, or turning Bones

24 Ribs 5

And the 2 Shoulder Blades 6

The Shin Bone 7

**V**ertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.

Costæ, ārum, pl. f.

Scāpŭla, æ, f.

Tībĭa, æ, f.



The Humours of the Body are

Blood	Sanguis, ūnis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis, n.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm.	Pituita, æ, f.
Choler	Bilis, is, f.
Melancholy	
Excrements, or Uncleanli- nesses to be cast out of the Body	Excrementa, orum, pl. n.
are	
Sweat	Sudor, ōris, m.
Spittle	Saliva, æ, f.
Snot	Mucus, i, m.
Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, ōris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, ōris, m.

⊥ Bilis Atra.

## XIII. Of DISEASES.



*The BODY is subject to*

**A** *Wound*  
*A Sore, or Ulcer*  
*A Disease*  
*Death*

**V**ULNUS, ěris, n.  
 ULCUS, ěris, n.  
 MORBUS, i, m.  
 MORS, tis, f.

*A Wound is caused by*

*A Stroke*  
*A Stripe or Blow*  
*A Wale on the Flesh after*  
*Whipping is*

PLĀGA, æ, f.  
 VERBER, ěris, n.  
 VIBEX, ĩcis, f.

*After a Wound is cured, there remains*

*A Scar*

CĪCĀTRIX, ĩcis, f.

*Diseases*

D I S E A S E S *are*

<i>A Consumption</i>	Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>	Tuffis, is, f.
<i>A Hydropfy, Or Dropfy</i>	} Hydrops, ōpis, m..
<i>The Fever or Ague</i>	Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>	<sup>1</sup> Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>	Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>	Insānia, æ, f.
<i>The Plague</i>	Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Stone</i>	Calcūlus, i, m.
<i>The Physician</i> <i>1</i>	Mēdicus, i, m.

*For the curing of* D I S E A S E S *gives*

<i>Physic</i> <i>2</i>	Mēdicīna, æ, f.
------------------------	-----------------

*He doth also sell*

<i>A Medicine</i>	Mēdicāmen, īnis, n.
<i>Or a Remedy</i>	Or Rēmēdium, i, n.
<i>Poison</i>	Vēnēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>	Unguentum, i, n.

*When there is no* D I S E A S E, *there is*

<i>Health or Welfare</i>	Sālus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.

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<sup>1</sup> This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.



## XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man has

A Mind

Reason,  
Will

{	M	Ens, tis, f.
		Or, Animus,
		[i, m.
	Ratio, ōnis, f.	
	Voluntas, ātis, f.	

The AFFECTIONS or PASSIONS of the MIND  
are

Love		Amor, ōris, m.
Hatred		Odium, i, n.
Joy		Gaudium, i, n.
Pleasure		Voluptas, ātis, f.
Hope		Spes, ei, f.
Desire		Dēfidērĭum, i, n.
Fear		Tĭmor, ōris, m.
Dread		Mētus, ūs, m.
Shame		Pūdor, ōris, m.
Anger		Ira, æ, f.
Or Rage		Fūror, ōris, m.
Envy		Invidĭa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or  
Hunger | Fāmes, is, f.

Want of Drink, or

Thirst | Sītis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness | Mācies, ei, f.

*Men have*

<i>Power, or Force</i>	Vīs, is, f.
<i>Help, or Means</i>	Ops, ōpis, f.
<i>Aid</i>	Auxīlium, i, n.
<i>A Custom, or Manner to do</i>	Mos, ōris, m.
<i>A Work</i>	Opus, ĕris, n.
<i>A Charge</i>	Mūnus, ĕris, n.
<i>Business</i>	Nĕgōtium, i, n.
<i>Duty, or Office</i>	Offīcium, i, n.

*Which should be done with*

<i>Counsel</i>	Consīlium, i, n.
<i>Art, or Skill</i>	Ars, tis, f.
<i>Care</i>	Cūra, æ, f.
<i>Study</i>	Stūdium, i, n.
<i>Labour</i>	Lābor, ōris, m.
<i>Faithfulness</i>	Fīdes, ei, f.

*From*

<i>Delay</i>	Mōra, æ, f.
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*To do these Things, cometh*

<i>Loss or Damage</i>	Damnum, i, n.
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## XV. Of MEATS and DRINKS.



*For the Maintenance of the Body there is*

**P**rovision or Plenty  
Food or Meat  
Drink

*All Manner of Provisions  
of Meat and Drink for  
Men, is called*

*Food, or any Thing that is  
eaten with Bread (espe-  
cially Fish) is*

**C**opia, æ, f.  
Cibus, i, m.  
Pōtus, ūs, m.

Pēnus, i, or ūs, m. & f.  
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, i, n.



*For EATING there is*

Bread	Pānis, is m.
Butter	Butyrum, i, n.
Cheese	Cāsēus, i, m.

*Besides what*

The Butcher	Lānīus, i, m.
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*Sells in*

The Shambles	Mācellum, i, n.
Beef	

*Of a Hog they make*

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
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A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	} Perna, æ, f.
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*There are also for eating*

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Placenta, æ, f.
Pottage or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap or Water Gruel	Puls, pultis, f.

*The Romans expressed the name of Butcher's Meat  
by two Words, as*

<sup>1</sup> Beef	}	Căro Būbŭla
Or, Ox's Flesh		
Lamb	}	Căro Agnīnă
Or Lamb's Flesh		
Mutton	}	Căro Ōvina
Or Sheep's Flesh		
Pork	}	Căro Sŭilla
Or Hog's Flesh		
Veal	}	Căro Vītŭlīnă
Or, Calf's Flesh		
<sup>2</sup> Venison		Căro Fērīna

<sup>2</sup> Flesh-taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce*

{ Pulmentum, i, n.  
 { Or, Pulmentarium, i, n.  
 | Condimentum, i, n.

*Men use**Oil**Vinegar*

| Olĕum, i, n.  
 | Acĕtum, i, n.

*A Meal is**A Breakfast**A Dinner**A common Supper*

*A Bever, or afternoon's*  
*Luncheon*

| Jentācŭlum, i, n.  
 | Prandĭum, i, n.  
 | Cœna, æ, f.  
 } Mĕrenda, æ, f.

*For DRINKING there is**Ale or Beer* 2*Wine* 3

| Cervīcĭa, æ, f.  
 | Vĭnum, i, n.

*Which hath**Dregs, or Lees**At a Feast* 4*Or a Banquet**A Guest* 5

| Fæx, fæcis, f.  
 | Convĭvĭum, i, n.  
 | Epŭlum, i, n.  
 { Hospes, ĭtis, m. & f.  
 { Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.

*Eateth of**Dainties, or good Cheer*

*A Mess or Dish of Meat*  
*borne to the Table*

*A Morjel or Mouthful is*

| Daps, dāpis, f.  
 } Fercŭlum, i, n.  
 | Buccĕa, æ, f.

*Bread is made by**A Baker*

| Pistor, ōris, m.

*Meat is dressed by**A Cook*

| Cōquus, i, m.

*In**A Cook's Shop*

| Pōpĭna, æ, f.

† These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterwards used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

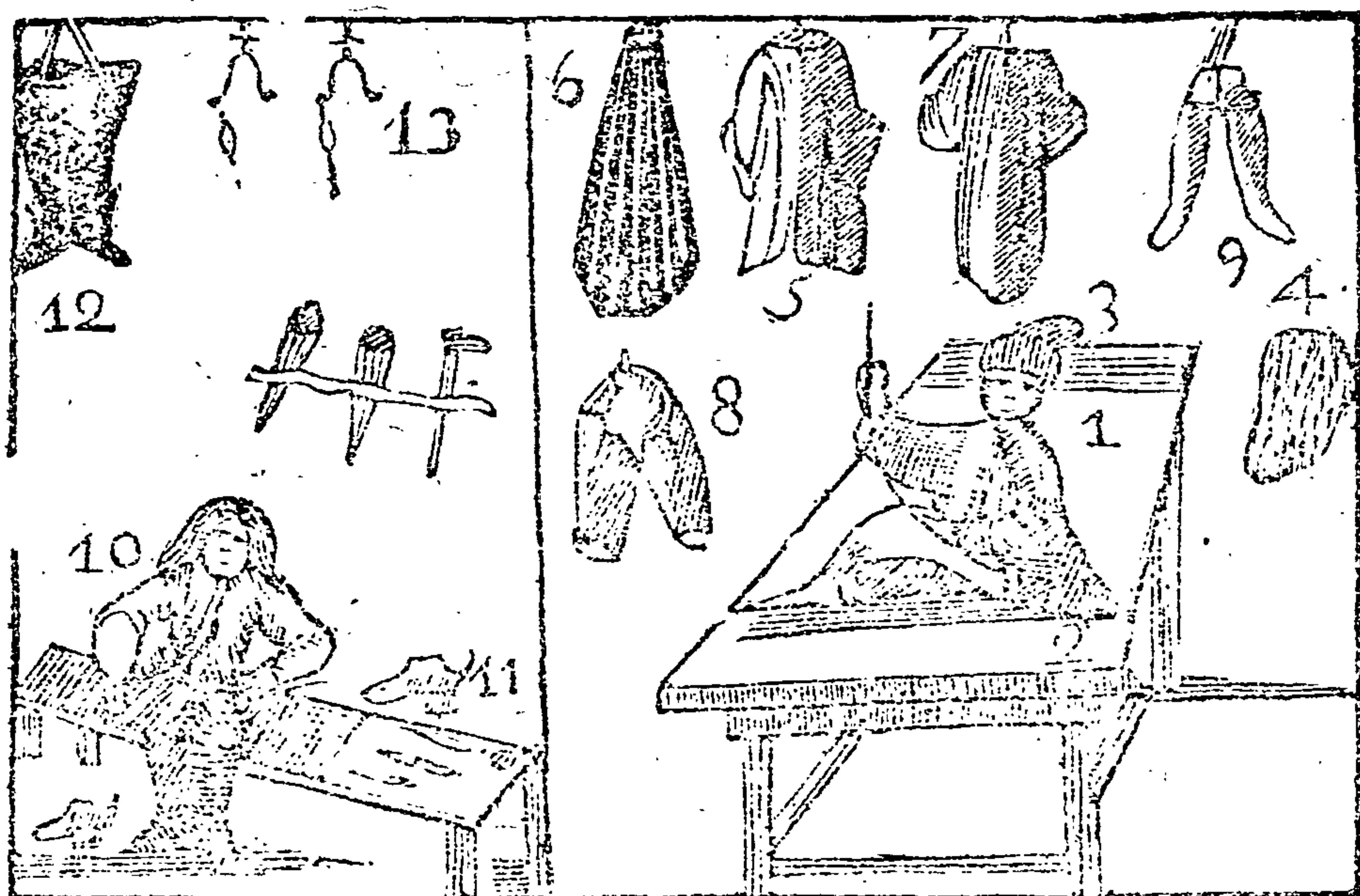
*A Vintner*

*A Vintner or Alehouse Man* | Caupo, ōnis, m.

*Selleth Wine or Ale in*

*A Tavern or Alehouse* | Caupōna, æ, f.

## XVI. OF APPAREL.



*For CLOTHING of the Body*

**T**HE Taylor 1 | **S**Arter, ōris, m.

*Maketh with*

*Thread*

*And a Needle*

| Fīlum, i, n.

| Acus, ūs, f.

*Of*

*Cloth 2*

*A Garment*

| Pannus, i, m.

| Vestis, is, f.



*On the HEAD is worn*

<i>An Hat or Cap</i>	3	{	<sup>1</sup> Pīlĕum, i, n.
			Or, Pīlĕus, i, m.
			Or, Gālĕrus, i, m.
<i>A Peruke or Perriwig</i>	4		Cālĕndrum, i, n.

*About the Body is worn*

<i>A Close Coat</i>			Tŭnica, æ, f.
<i>A Great Coat</i>			Lăcĕrna, æ, f.
<i>A Riding coat</i>	5		Pĕnŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Cloak</i>	6		Pallĭum, i, n.
<i>A Gown</i>	7		Tōga, æ, f.

*You may call in Latin*

<i>Breeches</i>	8		<sup>2</sup> Fĕmōrālia, ūm, pl. n.
<i>Sockings</i>	9		Tībīālia, ūm, pl. n.

*Are tied with*

<i>A Garter,</i>		Periscĕlis, idis, f.
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<sup>1</sup> The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some Sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gālĕrus, &c.

<sup>2</sup> The Romans in no respect differed more from the Modern Drefs, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with filken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which from the Parts to which they were applied, they called Fĕmōrālia, Tībīālia.

*A Shoemaker* 10

| Sūtor, ōris, m.

*Maketh**A Shoe* 11

| Calceus, i, m.

*A Buskin, or High Shoe*

| Cōthurnus, i, m.

*A Sock*

| Soccus, i, m.

*A Slipper*

| Crēpida, æ, f.

*A Boot, or Greave* 12

| Ocrēa, æ, f.

*A Spur* 13

| Calcar, āris, n.

*A Button or Buckle*

| Fībŭla, æ, f.

*Shoe String or Shoe*

} Corrīgia, æ, f.

*Latchet**String or Point*

| Līgŭla, æ, f.

*Girdle*

| Cingŭlum, i, n.

*A Fillet*

| Vitta, æ, f.

*A Thin Sash*

} Fascīa, æ, f.

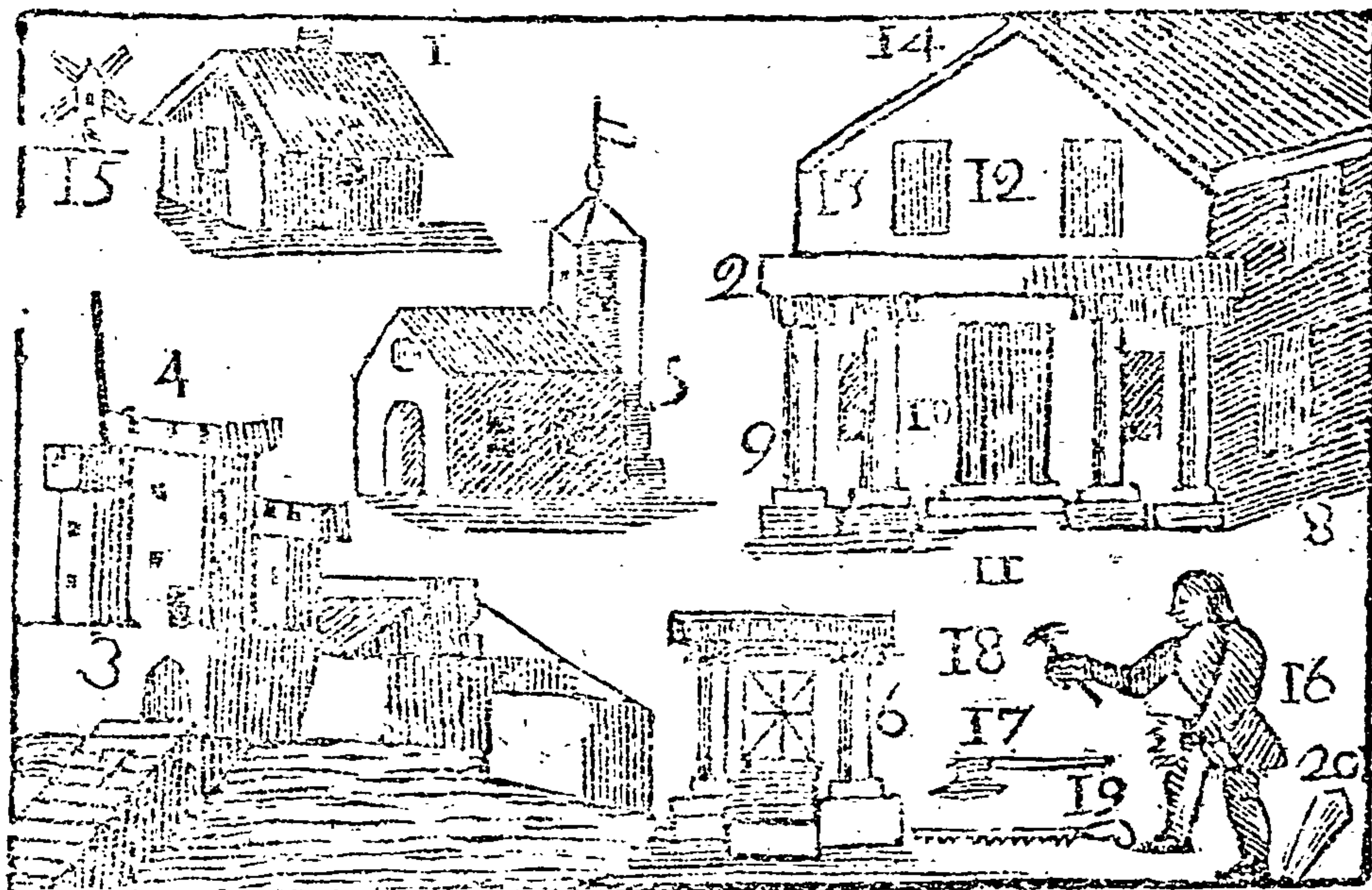
*Or, Swaddling Band**On the FINGER is put**A Ring*

| Annŭlus, i, m.

<sup>1</sup> This is supposed to be the same with the Sōlēa, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.



# XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



**A** *Building*

**Æ** Des, is, f.

*Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as*

*A House*

| Dōmus, ūs, & i, f.

*A Cot or Cottage* 1

| Cāsa, æ, f.

*Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as*

*A Palace* 2

| Pālātium, i, n.

*A Fort or Castle* 3

| Arx, cis, f.

*A Tower* 4

| Turris, is, f.

*Or, for Religious Worship*

*A Temple* 5

| Templum, i, n.

*An Altar* 6

{ Ara, æ, f.

{ Or, Altāre, is, n.



*For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health*

<i>A Stove</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagnio</i>	Balneum, i, n.

*For selling of Goods in, there is*

<i>A Shop</i>	Officina, æ, f.
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*For Passage they make*

<i>A Way</i>	Via, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Callis, is, m.

*For walking in there is*

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, ūs, f.
<i>A Court or Yard</i>	Atrium, i, n.

*For Passage over the Water there is*

<i>A Bridge</i> 7	Pons, tis, m.
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*For the Passage of foul Water there is*

<i>A Common Sewer</i>	Cloaca, æ, f.
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*In a Building there is*

<i>A Wall</i> 8	Pāries, ētis, m.
<i>A Column or Pillar</i>	Cōlumna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink or Cra nny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>	Angŭlus, i, m.

*Parts of the House are*

<i>The Gate</i>	Jānŭa, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door</i> 10	Fōres, ūm, f.
<i>The Door</i>	Ostium, i, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>	Valvæ, ārum, f. pl.

*You go over*

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i>	Līmen, īnis, n.
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*Into*

<i>The Hall</i>	Aula, æ, f.
-----------------	-------------

*The*

## 60 The PHILADELPHIA

<i>The Dining Room</i>	Trīclīnĭum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Room</i>	Conclāve, is, n.
<i>The Kitchen</i>	Cŭlĭna, æ, f.

*Near which is*

<i>The Buttery, or Store-house</i>	Promtŭārĭum, i, n.
<i>A Closet, or Place for the keeping of any thing in</i>	} Armārium, i, n.

*By*

<i>A Step or Stair</i>	Grādus, ūs, m.
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*You go into*

<i>The Bed Chamber</i>	Cŭbĭculum, i, n.
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*In which is*

<i>A Study</i>	Mŭsĕum, i, n.
<i>The Upper Room</i> 12	Cœnācŭlum, i, n.

*A Room hath*

<i>A Roof or Arch</i>	{ <sup>1</sup> Cămĕra, æ, f. Or, Fornix, īcis, f.
<i>A Hearth or Fire-place</i>	{ <sup>2</sup> Cămĭnus, i, m. Or, Fōcus, i, m.

*On the Outside of the House appears*

<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>	<sup>3</sup> Pergŭla, æ, f.
<i>The Window</i> 13	Fĕnestra, æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House</i> 14	Tectum, i, n.
<i>The Ridge or Top</i>	{ Culmen, ĭnis, n. Or, Fastĭgium, i, n.

<sup>1</sup> Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Sēmina pomis,  
Gaudes, si Cameram percussī forte? *Horace.*

<sup>2</sup> See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

<sup>3</sup> Pergŭla is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with or without a Covering.

*An House is supported by*

<i>A Beam of the House</i>	Trabs, is, f.
<i>A Rafter</i>	Tignum, i, n.

*Doors have*

<i>A Post</i>	Postis, is, m.
<i>A Hinge</i>	Cardo, inis, d.
<i>A Chain</i>	Cătēna, æ, f.
<i>A Bar, or Bolt</i>	{ Obex, icis, d.
	{ Or, Pelsulus, i, m.
<i>A Lock</i>	Sēra, æ, f.

*Which is opened by*

<i>A Key</i>	Clāvis, is, f.
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*Under the House is*

<i>A Cellar</i>	Cella, æ, f.
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*Out-Houses are*

<i>A Stall or Stable</i>	Stābŭlum, i, n.
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*In which is*

<i>A Crib or Manger</i>	Præsēpe, is, n.
<i>A Mill</i> 15	Mōla, æ, f.
<i>A Privy or House of Office</i>	Fōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Well</i>	Pŭteus, i, m.

*A Company of Houses are*

<i>A Street or Row</i>	Vīcus, i, m.
<i>A Town</i>	Oppīdum, i, n.
<i>A City</i>	Urbs, is, f.

*To a City or Town belong*

<i>A Gate</i>	Porta, æ, f.
<i>A Wall</i>	Mūrus, i, m.
<i>Or Walls</i>	Mœnia, um, pl. n.



*A Market, or Place where  
Courts are kept* } *Fōrum, i, n.*

*A Building is made by*

*A Workman* 16 | *Fāber, ri, m.*

*Who cutteth*

*A Plank* | *Planca, æ, f.*

*A Board* | *Tābula, æ, f.*

*With an*

*Ax, or Hatchet* 17 | *Sēcūris, is, f.*

*He useth also*

*An Hammer, or Mallet* 18 | *Mallēus, i, m.*

*A Saw* 19 | *Serra, æ, f.*

*A File* | *Līma, æ, f.*

*A Wedge* 20 | *Cūneus, i, m.*

*A Square* | *Norma, æ, f.*

*A Crow, or Bar* | *Veētis, is, m.*

*Glue* | *Glūten, īnis, n.*

*A Nail or Pin* | *Clāvus, i, m.*

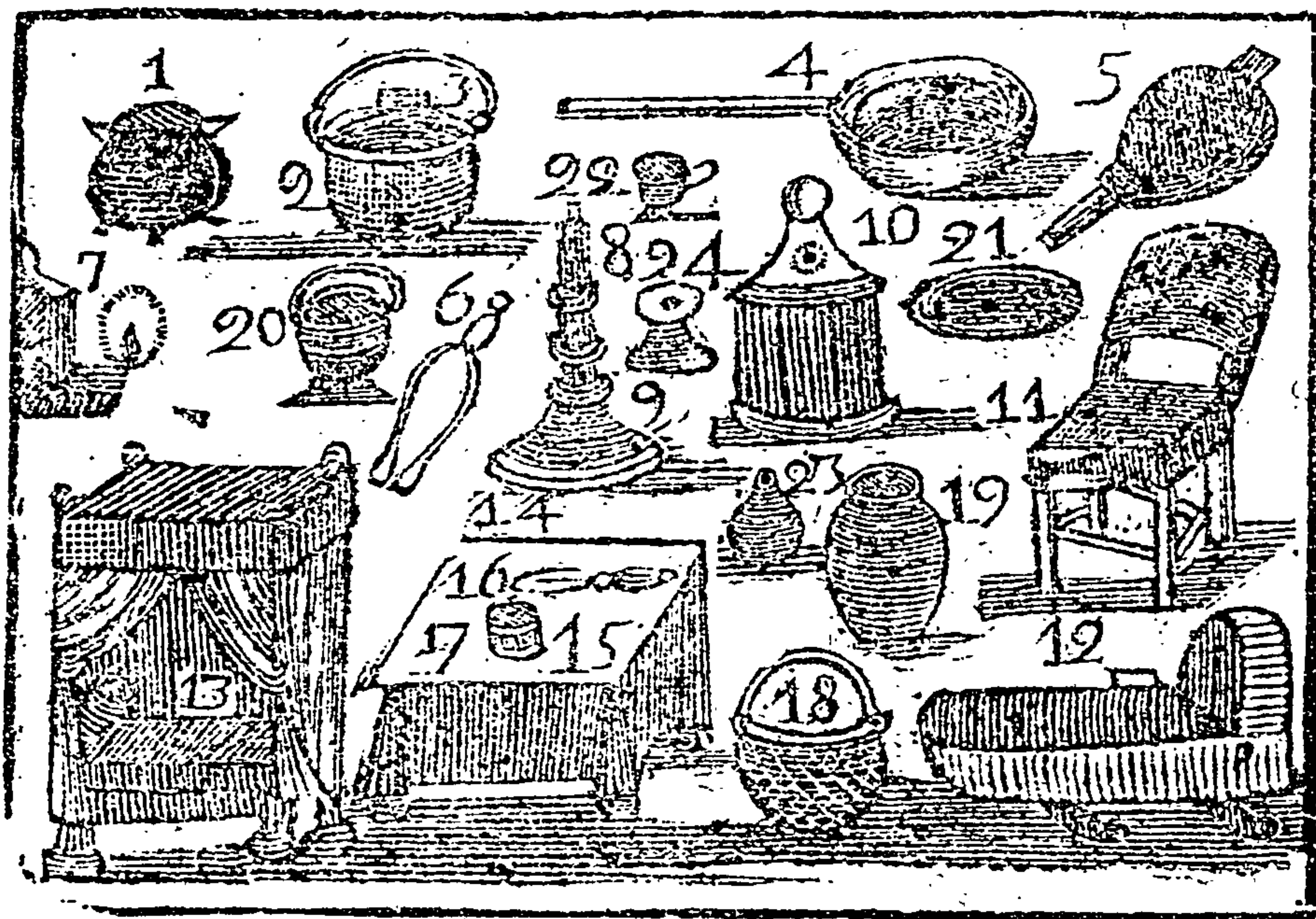
*A Brick is* | *Lāter, ěris, m.*

*A Smith worketh Iron upon*

*An Anvil* | *Incus, ūdis, f.*

<sup>1</sup> This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard materials ; but, for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius* ; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

## XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



*All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called*

**F**URNITURE, or  
HOUSEHOLD STUFF } **S**<sup>Upellex, etilis, f.</sup>  
*A whole Set of any Things }  
whereby one is furnished, }  
is* <sup>'</sup>Instrumentum, i, n.

<sup>1</sup> Boves, Jumenta & Instrumentum rusticum,  
*Phædrus, L. 4. v. 24.*



*For dressing of Victuals there are*

<i>A Pot</i>	1		<i>Olla, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Cauldron or Kettle</i>	2		<i>Lēbes, ētis, m.</i>

*Which hath*

<i>A Cover or Lid</i>	3		<i>Opercūlum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Frying Pan</i>	4		<i>Sartāgo, ĩnis, f.</i>

*For blowing of the Fire there is*

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i>	5		<i>Follis, is, m.</i>
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*For taking up Coals*

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i>	6		<i>Forceps, ĩpis, d.</i>
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*For giving a light there are*

<i>A Lamp or Light</i>	7	{	<i>Lūcerna, æ, f.</i>
		{	<i>Or Lampas, ādis, f.</i>
<i>A Flambeau or Torch</i>			<i>Fax, fācis, f.</i>
<i>A Candle</i>	8		<i>Candēla, æ, f.</i>

*Which is put into*

<i>A Candlestick</i>	9		<i>Candelābrum, i, n.</i>
<i>Or Lanthorn, or Lantern</i>	10		<i>Lāterna, æ, f.</i>

*For sitting upon there is*

<i>A Seat</i>			<i>Sēdes, is, f.</i>
<i>A Stool</i>			<i>Sella, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>			<i>Scābellum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Bench or Form</i>			<i>Scāmnum, i, n.</i>

*For sitting and leaning on there are*

<i>A Chair</i>	11		<i>Cāthēdra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Cushion</i>			<i>Pulvīnus, i, m.</i>

*For lying and sleeping on there are*

<i>A Cradle</i>	12		<i>Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.</i>
<i>A Bed</i>	13		<i>Lēctus, i, m.</i>

*For*



*For putting Things upon there is*

*A Table* 14 | *Mensa, æ, f.*

*On which are put*

*A Table Cloth* 15 | *Mantile, is, n.*

*A Napkin, or Towel* | *Mappa, æ, f.*

*A Carpet* | *Tāpes, ētis, m.*

*For cutting of Things there is*

*A Knife* 16 | *Culter, tri, m.*

*There are for keeping and Carriage of Things*

*A Vessel* | *Vas, vasis, n.*

*A Sheath or Case* | *Thēca, æ, f.*

*A Sack or Bag* | *Saccus, i, m.*

*A Purse* | *Crūmēna, æ, f.*

*A Scabbard for a Sword* | *Vāgīna, æ, f.*

*Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and  
are made of Wood, are*

*A Box* 17 | *Pyxis, idis, f.*

*A Coffin or Chest* | *Arca, æ, f.*

*A Desk* | *Scrīnium, i, n.*

*A Basket* 18 | *Corbis, is, d.*

*Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of  
Earth, and served for the holding great Quanti-  
ties of Liquid Things, are*

*A Jar* 19 | *Dolium, i, n.*

*A great Wine Vessel* | <sup>1</sup> *Cādus, i, m.*

*Another something less than  
than the Cadus* | <sup>2</sup> *Amphōra, æ, f.*

<sup>1</sup> Some count this to have held about as much  
as our Kilderkin; that is, 18 Gallons, or 72  
Quarts.

<sup>2</sup> This some reckon to have been about the  
Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9  
Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

*Small Vessels for holding Water, are*

<i>A Pitcher</i>			Urcēus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i>	20		Sītūla, æ, f.

*Vessels that are for the holding Meats or Broths are*

<i>A Dish</i>	21		Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>			Pătēna, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>			

*Drinking Vessels are*

<i>Any Kind of Cup</i>	22		Pōcūlum, i, n.
<i>Bowl or Goblet</i>			Pătēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>			Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or a Bottle</i>	23		
<i>A Drinking Glass *</i>			
<i>Any Thing to hold by, the</i>		}	Ansa, æ, f.
<i>Ear or Handle of a Cup,</i>			
<i>Pot, or Jug</i>			

*Salt is put into*

<i>A Salt-seller</i>	24		Sālīnum, i, n.
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*For the Adornment of a Room there are*

<i>Tapestry Hangings</i>			Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>			Pictūra, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>		{	Imāgo, īnis, f.
			Or Simulācrum, i, n.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>			Spēcūlum, i, n.

<sup>1</sup> You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

\* Cālix Vitrēus.

*For*



*For cleaning of a Room they use*

*A Broom; or Broom* | Scōpa, æ, f.

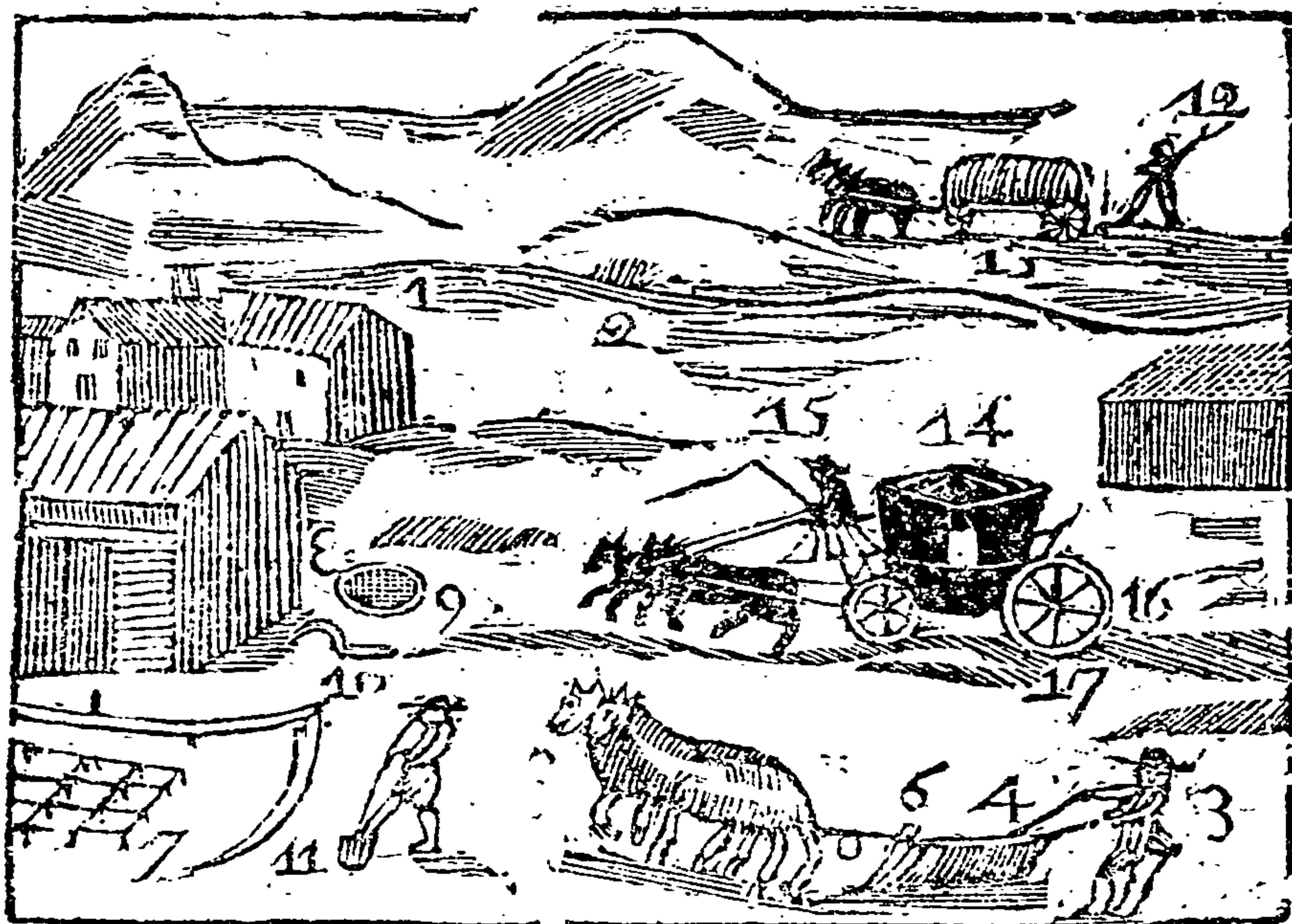
*And in some places, they throw over the Room to  
keep it clean*

*Saw-dust* | Scobs, ōbis, f.

*For the holding of Urine there is*

*A Urinal, or Chamber Pot* | Mātūla, æ, f.

## XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and Country Affairs.



*HOUSE and LAND out of Town is*

**T**HE Country

*A Country Farm* 1

**R**US, rūris, n.  
Villa, æ, f.

| Or, Prædium, i, n.

**L A N D** is

*A Court, or Plat*

*A Field* 2

| Arēa, æ, f.

| Ager, gri, m.

*Land*



*Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is*

*A Garden*      | Hortus, i, m.

*Land for FRUIT TREES is*

*An Orchard*      | Pōmārium i, n.

*Land for CORN is*

*Arable Land*  
*Or Land fit for Plowing*      }<sup>1</sup> Arvum, i, n.

*Land for HAY is*

*A Meadow*      | Prātum, i, n.

*Land for BEASTS is*

*Pasture Ground*      |<sup>2</sup> Pascūa, ōrum, pl. n.

*Land is tilled by*

*An HUSBANDMAN*      | Agrīcōla, æ, m.

*The Ploughman* <sup>3</sup>      | Arator, ōris, m.

*Breaks up the Earth with*

*A Plough* <sup>4</sup>      | Arātrum, i, n.

*Parts of the Plough are*

*The Plough Tail or Handle* <sup>5</sup> | Stīva, æ, f.

*The Plough-Share* <sup>6</sup>      { Vōmis  
   & Vōmer, ěris, m.

<sup>1</sup> Rus is understood.

<sup>2</sup> Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pingues  
& pascua reddere rura, *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

*By the Plough is made*

*A Furrow* | Sulcus, i, m.

*The Husbandman soweth*

*Seed* | Sēmen, īnis, n.

*The Ground is made even with*

*An Harrow or Rake* 7 { Rastrum, i, n.  
Pl. Rastrī, ōrum, m.

*When the Corn looks yellow, then comes*

*The Harvest* | Messis, is, f.

*Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called*  
*Hay* | Fœnum, i, n.

*Which is put into*

*A Barn* 8 | <sup>1</sup> Horrēum, i, n.

*A Garden is looked after by*

*A GARDENER* | <sup>2</sup>

*Who maketh for defence of the Garden*

*An Hedge* | Sēpes, is, f.

*With a*

*Bramble or Bryar* | Sentis, is, m.

*To Husbandry also belong*

*A Sieve* 9 | Crībrum, i, n.

*A Sickle or Scythe* 10 | Falx, cis, f.

*A Spade* 11 | Līgo, ōnis, m.

*A Fork* 12 | Furca, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> Also a *Wine Cellar*.

<sup>2</sup> Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, though very often treating of the Thing (Gardening), never so much as once use the Name (Gardener).

*For CARRYING of heavy Bodies there is*

*A Cart or Waggon* 13      | *Plaustrum, i, n.*

*An heavy Body is*

*A Burthen*      | *Onus, ĕris, n.*

*A Weight*      | *Pondus. ĕris, n.*

*For TRAVELLING or Going*

*A Journey*      | *Iter, itinĕris,*

*There is*

*A Coach or Chariot* 14      | *Currus, ūs, m.*

*He that driveth a Coach or Cart is called*

*A Coachman or Carter*      | *Aurĭga, æ, m. & f.*

*Who useth*

*A Whip, or Goad*      | *Stimŭlus, i, m.*

*To a COACH or WAGGON belong*

*A Pole*      | *Tĕmo, ōnis, m.*

*An Axle-tree* 16      | *Axis, is, m.*

*A Wheel* 17      | *Rōta, æ, f.*

*A Spoke*      | *Rădius, i, m.*

*For the BEASTS are*

*A Yoke*      | *Jŭgum, i, n.*

*The Reins*      { *Hăbĕna, æ, f.*

                              { *Or Lōrum, i, n.*

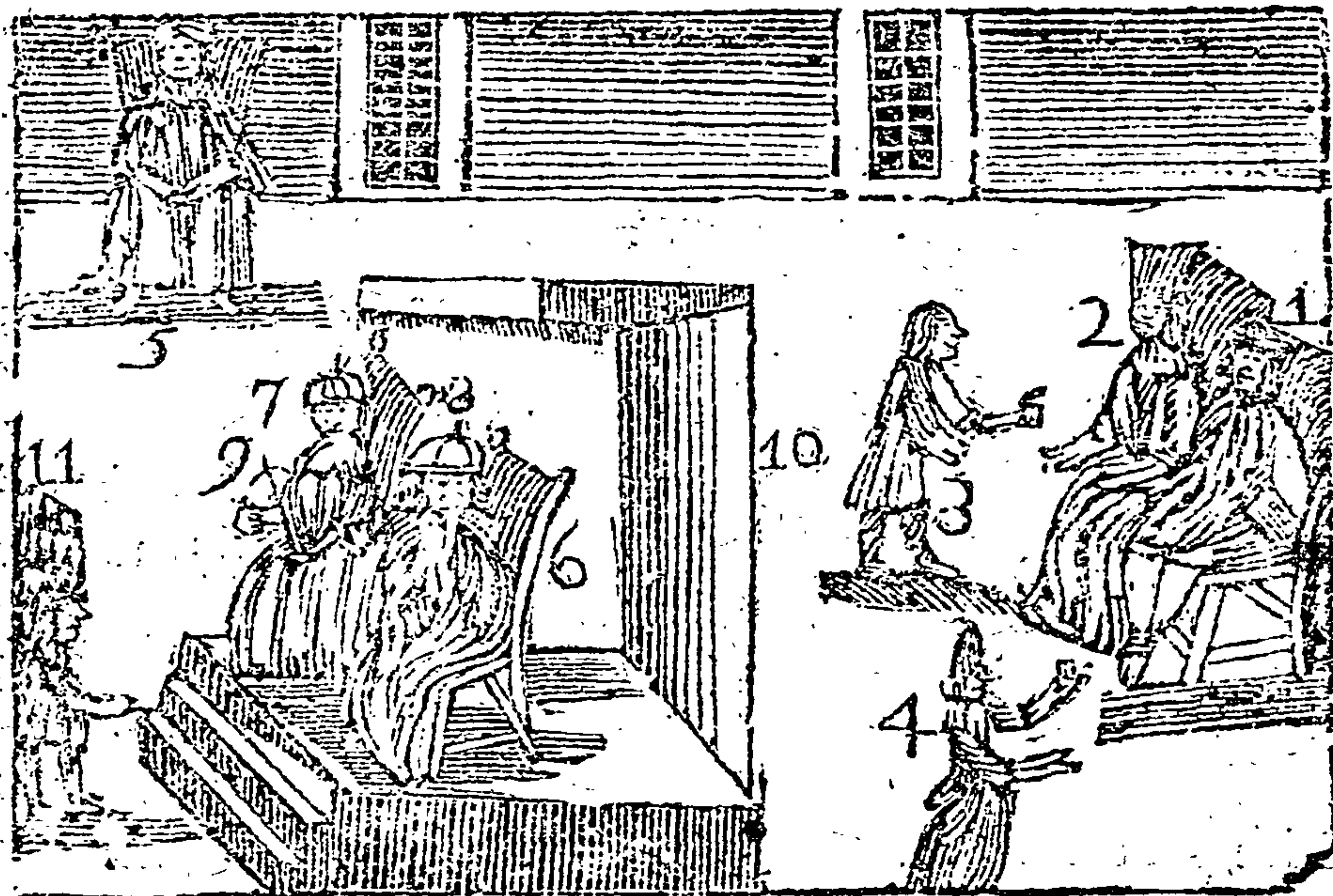
*A Pack or Fardel*      | *Sarcĭna, æ, f.*

*Is carried in*

*Dorfers or Pack Saddles*      | *Clĭtellæ, ārum, pl. f.*



## XX. Of SOCIETIES.



*Men join together into*

**A** Family  
**A** CORPORATION  
**A** KINGDOM  
**A** SCHOOL  
**A** CHURCH

**F**amilia, æ, f.  
 Cīvitas, tis, f.  
 Regnum, i, n.  
 Schōla, æ, f.  
<sup>2</sup> Ecclēsia, æ, f.

*In a FAMILY are*

*An Husband* 1  
*A Wife* 2  
*The Lord, or Master*  
*The Lady, or Dame*  
*The Master*  
*The Mistress*

Vir, ri, m.  
 Uxor, ōris, f.  
 Dōmīnus, i, m.  
 Dōmīna, æ, f.  
 Hērūs, i, m.  
 Hēra, æ, f.

<sup>2</sup> It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

<i>A Man Servant</i>		Fāmŭlus, i, m.
<i>A Handmaid, or Maid</i>	}	Ancĭlla, æ, f.
<i>Servant      4</i>		

*In*

<i>Marriage</i>		Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.
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*A Wife sometimes bringeth*

<i>A Dowry or Portion</i>		Dos, dōtis, f.
---------------------------	--	----------------

*In a CORPORATION are*

<i>A Citizen</i>		Cīvis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Magistrate      5</i>		Māgistrātus, ūs, m.

*In a KINGDOM are*

<i>A King      6</i>		Rex, rēgis, m.
<i>A Queen      7</i>		Rēgīna, æ, f.
<i>The People</i>		Pōpŭlus, i, m.

*The KING hath*

<i>A Crown      8</i>		Cōrōna, æ, f.
<i>A Sceptre      9</i>		Sceptrum, i, n
<i>A Throne      10</i>	{	Thrōnus, i, m.
		<i>Or, Sōlium, i, n.</i>

*The PEOPLE are*

<i>The Nobles</i>		Prōcēres, um, pl. m.
<i>The Commonalty      11</i>		Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The Rabble</i>		Vŭlgus, i, m. & n.

*A Company of People is*

<i>A Tribe</i>		Trībus, ūs, æ, f.
<i>A Rout</i>		Turba, æ, f.
<i>A Nation</i>	{	Gens, tis, f.
		<i>Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.</i>



## XXI The S C H O O L.

*In***A**

School 1

**S**

Chōla, æ, f.

*Are**A Master* 2*A Scholar* 3

	Māgister, tri, m.
	Discipulūs, i, m.

*Men declare their Thoughts by  
Speech, or Discourse*

	Sermo, ōnis, m.
--	-----------------

*In Speech there are*

*A Letter*  
*A Syllable*  
*A Word*

	Littēra, æ, f.
	Syllāba, æ, f.
	Verbum, i, n.



*Speech is*

A Fable or Tale	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An History	Histōria, æ, f.
A Joke or Jest	Jocus, i, m.
Fame or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

*Speech written down is*

A Letter or Epistle	Epistōla, æ, f.
A Book 4*	Liber, ri, m.

*A Book hath*

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Titŭlus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

*A Writer is*

A Poet	Pōeta, æ, m.
--------	--------------

*Who writeth*

One single Verse	Versus, ūs, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verses	Carmen, inis, n.

*For Writing, they use*

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
Ink 8	Sēpia, æ, f.
Paper 9	{ Pāpyrus, i, f. Or, Charta, æ, f.

\* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper or Parchment.

† It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flag Shrub, growing in the marshes and moist Place near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which paper was formerly made.

*A Pen hath*

*A Slit*

| Crēna, æ, f.

*And is made by*

*A Pen-knife* 10

| Scalpēllum, i, n.

*They make*

*A Line*

| Līnēa, æ, f.

*By a Rule*

| Rēgūla, æ, f.

*If Care is not taken they make*

*A Fault in Writing*

{ Mendum, i, n.

{ Or, Menda, æ, f.

*A Blot*

| Lītūra, æ, f.

*For Correction the Master hath*

*A Rod*

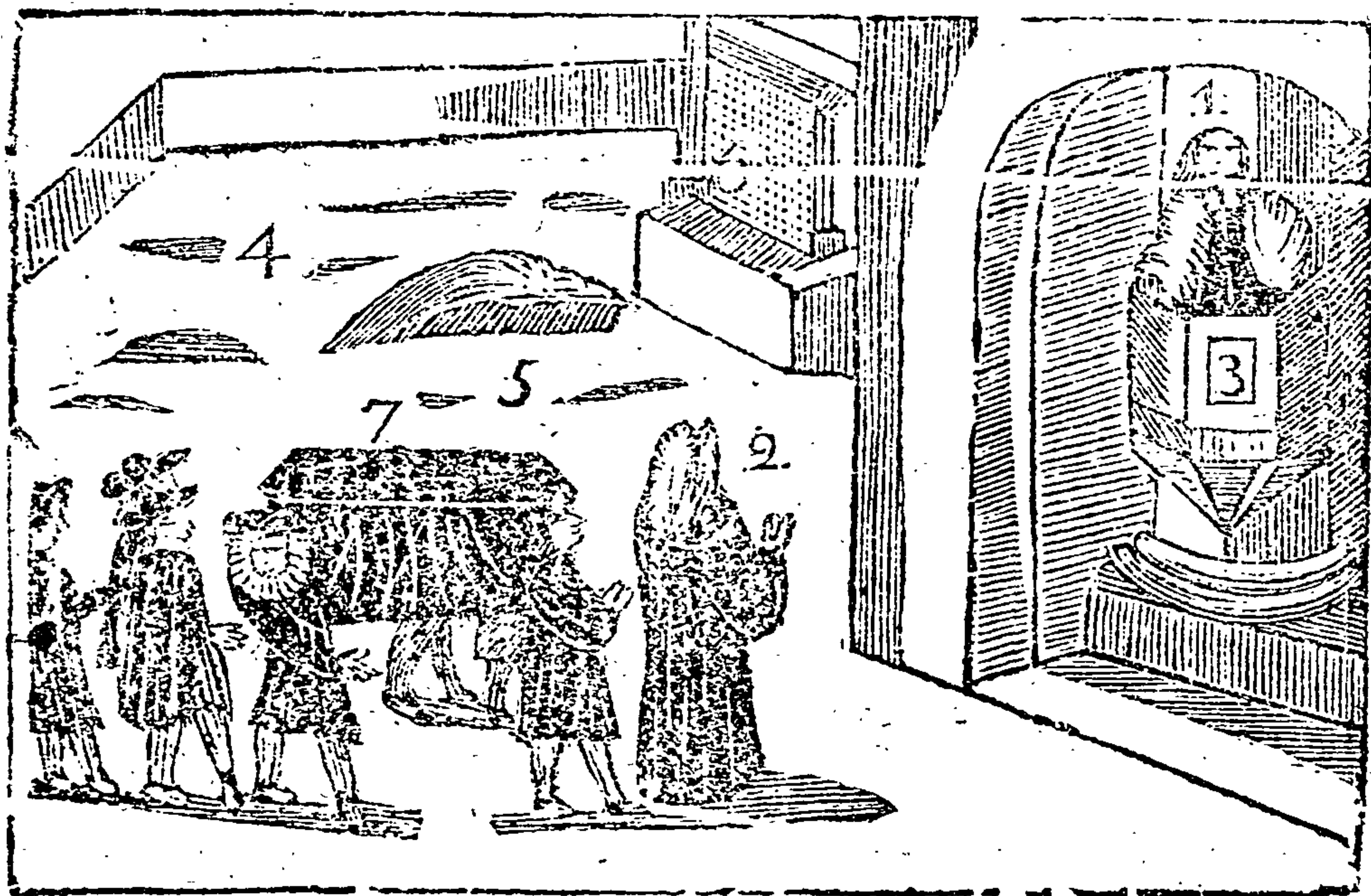
| Virga, æ, f.

*Or, a Ferule*

| Fērūla, æ, f.

<sup>1</sup> This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Pen-knife *Scalprum Librarium*.

# XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH, are

**J**esus  
Christ  
An Apostle  
A Bishop  
A Priest  
An Elder  
A Deacon

**J**esus, ūs, m.  
Christus, ūs, i, m.  
Apōstōlus, i, m.  
Episcōpus, i, m.  
\*Sācerdos, ōtis, m. & f.  
Presbyter, i, m.  
Diāconus, i, m.

*The* WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion

| \*Rēligiō, ōnis, f.



*In the Church there is*

*A Pulpit* 3 | \* *Suggestum*, i, n.

*Out of which*

*The Preacher* | \* *Conciōnātor*, ōris, m.

*Preacheth*

*A Sermon* | \* *Conciō*, ōnis, f.

*Or, readeth*

*The Bible* | *Biblīa*, ōrum, pl. n.

*The Testament* | *Testāmentum*, i, n.

*The Gospel* | *Evangēlium*, i, n.

*In the Church Yard* 4 | \* *Sēpulcrētum*, i, n.

*There is*

*A Grave* 5 | \* *Sēpulcrum*, i, n.

*A Monument* 6 | \* *Mōnimentum*, i, n.

*A Funeral is* 7 | \* *Fūnus*, ěris, n.

\* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterisk (\*) before them.

## XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



*In GOVERNMENT there are*

**A** *Law.*  
An Example

**L** *Ex, ēgis, f.*  
*Exemplum, i, n.*

*In Law there are*

*A Judge* 2  
*A Counsellor* 3  
*A Witness* 4

*Jūdex, īcis, m. & f.*  
*Consultor, ōris, m.*  
*Testis, is, m. & f.*

*The Judge hath for Writing*

*A Secretary, or Scribe* | *Scrība, æ, m.*

*For speaking publicly*

*A Cryer* | *Præco, ōnis, m.*

*For executing the Sentence*

*An Executioner* | Carnīfex, ĭcis, m.

*The Law commands to give every Thing*

*Right, or Due* | Jus, jūris, n.  
*Worth, or Price* | Prētium, i, n.

*The Law also giveth*

*Punishment* | Poena, æ, f.

*To those who are guilty of*

*Vice* | Vītium, i, n.

*A vicious Deed is*

*A Fault* | Culpa, æ, f.  
*A Crime* | Crīmen, ĭnis, n.  
*Villainy* | Scēlus, ěris, n.

*A Crime is*

*Deceit, or a Cheat* | Dōlus, i, m.  
*A Lie* | Mendācium, i, n.  
*Fraud* | Fraus, dis, f.  
*Lewdness* | Luxus, ūs, m.  
*Theft* | Furtum, i, n.

*Persons guilty of Crimes are*

*An Adulterer* | Adulter, ěri, m.  
*A Robber or Cut-throat* 6 | Latro, ōnis, m.  
*A Thief* 6 | Fur, fūris, m.  
*A Whore* | Měrētrix, ĭcis, f.

*Punish-*



*Punishments are*

<i>Punishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, i, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex, nēcis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i>	Ignōmīnīa, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulct</i>	Mulcta, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, ěris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, ěris, m.

*Sometimes the Judge giveth*

<i>Pardon</i>	Vēnīa, æ, f.
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*They who practise*

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, ūtis, f.
---------------	------------------

*Will have a*

<i>Reward</i>	Præmīum, i, n.
---------------	----------------

*Which is*

<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Dōnum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Glōria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, stīpis, f.
<i>Honor</i>	Hōnor, ōris, m.
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	Dēcus, ōris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Merces, ēdis, f.
<i>Money</i>	{ Pēcūnīa, æ, f.
	{ Or, Nummus, i, m.

## XXIV. Of WARFARE, or MILITARY AFFAIRS.



*The joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called*

**W** A R | **B** Ellum, i, n.

*The being without mutual Opposition*

Peace | Pax, pācis, f.

*In Peace there is*

Agreement  
A League  
Quiet  
Leisure  
Play

Concordia, æ, f.  
Fœdus, ĕris, n.  
Quies, tis, f.  
Otium, i, n.  
Lūdus, i, m.

*But*

*But in War there is*

<i>Disagreement</i>	Discordia, æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>	Pēricūlum, i, n.
<i>Strife</i>	Lis, lītis, f.
<i>Quarrel</i>	Jurgium, i, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	Tūmultus, i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or, Battle</i>	Prælium, i, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>	Insidiæ, ārum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>	Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	Rūina, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	{ Pernicies, ei, f.
	{ Or, Exitium, i, n.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	{ Pēnūria, æ, f.
<i>Or, Penury</i>	
<i>The Conqueror</i>	{ Victor, ōris, m.

*After the Fight hath*

<i>A Victory</i>	Victōria, æ, f.
<i>A Triumph</i>	Triumphus, i, m.

*As on the other side there is*

<i>Flight</i>	Fūga, æ, f.
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<i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are</i>	
<i>A Leader or Captain</i> 1	Dux, dūcis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i> 2	Tūbicen, īnis, m.
<i>An Ensign,</i>	{ Vexillārius, i, m.
<i>Or Standard Bearer</i>	

*Who beareth*

<i>An Ensign or Standard</i> 3	Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>	Miles, ītis, m, & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i>	{ Tīro, ōnis, m.
<i>beginner at any Business</i>	

*A Horse-*



<i>A Horseman</i>	3		Eques, ĭtis, m.
<i>A Footman</i>	4		Pēdes, ĭtis, m.

*Who hath*

<i>A Companion</i>		Cōmes, ĭtis, m. & f.
<i>A Guardian</i>		Custos, ōdis, m. & f.

*The whole Body of Force is called*

<i>An Army</i>		Exercĭtus, ūs, m.
----------------	--	-------------------

*A Soldier hath for Offence, or Defence*

<i>Arms, or Weapons</i>		Arma, ōrum, pl. n.
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*Offensive Arms are*

<i>A Club</i>		Fustis, is, m.
<i>A Staff or Stick</i>	{	Bācŭlus, i, m.
	{	Or, Bācŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Sword</i>	{	Ensis, is, m.
6	{	Or, Glādiŭs, i, m.
<i>A Spear or Lance</i>		Haſta, æ, f.
7		Jācŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Dart or Javelin</i>		Funda, æ, f.
<i>A Sling</i>		Sāgitta, æ, f.
<i>An Arrow</i>		

*Which is shot out of*

<i>A Bow</i>	8		Arcus, ūs, m.
<i>A Quiver of Arrows</i>			Phārētra, æ, f.
<i>Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand, as a Dart, &amp;c. is called</i>		}	Tēlum, i, n.
<i>A Point of a Sword, or o- ther Weapon</i>		}	Mūcro, ōnis, m.
		}	Or, Cuspis, ĭdis, f.

*Defensive*

*Defensive arms are*

<i>An Helmet</i>			Gălăa, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head-piece</i>	9		Or, Cassis, idis, f.

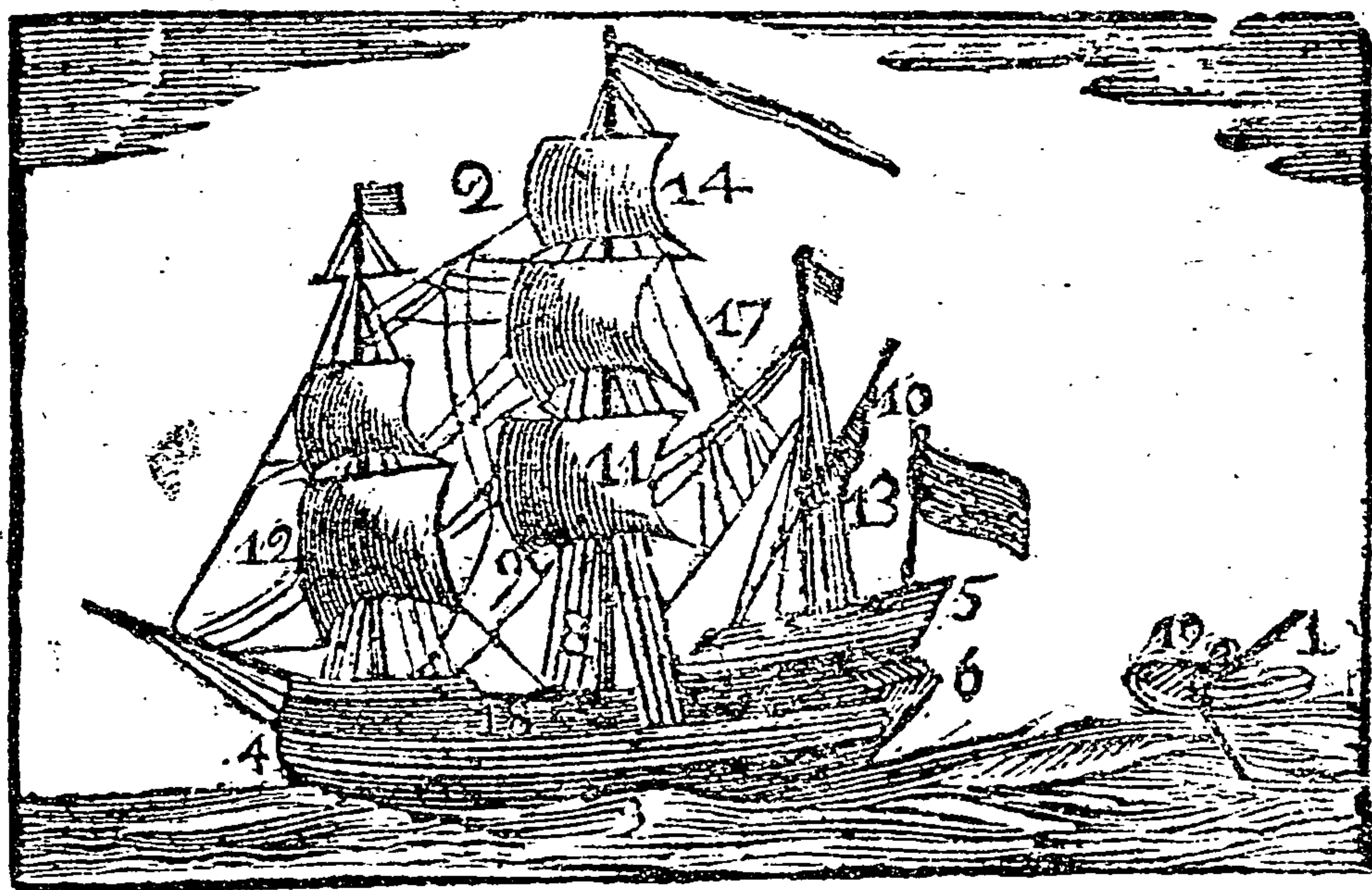
*Which hath*

<i>A Crest</i>	10		Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Coat of Mail</i>			Lōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i>	11	{	Clȳpēus, i, m.
		{	Or, Scūtum, i, n.

*Instruments of Music used in War, are*

<i>A Trumpet</i>	2		Tūba, æ, f.
<i>A Drum</i>			Tympānum, i, n.

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



*A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind, is*

**A** Boat I

| **C**Ymba, æ, f

*Of the greater kind is*

*A Ship*

| Navis, is, f.

*Parts of a SHIP are*

*At the Bottom*

*The Keel* 3.

| Cărina, æ, f.

*At the Fore End*

*The Stem or Prow*

| Prōra, æ, f.



*At the Hind End**The Stern or Poop* 5      | *Puppis*, is, f.*For Steering it**The Helm or Rudder* 6      | *Clāvus*, i, m.*Rooms are**The Hatches or Decks*      | *Fōri*, ōrum, pl. m.*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made  
of Wood, are**An Oar* 19      | *Rēmus*, i, m.*A Mast* 8      | *Mālus*, i, m.*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made  
of Cloth, are**A Sail* 9      | *Vēlum*, i, n.*Sails are**The Main Sail* 11      | 1*The Fore Sail* 12      | 2*The Mizzen Sail* 13      | 3*The Top Sail* 14      | 4*The Cross-piece to which the sails are fastened, is  
called**The Sail Yard* 10      | *Antenna*, æ, f.*For Staying of the Ship there is**An Anchor* 15      | *Anchōra*, æ, f.<sup>1</sup> *Called**Acatium*, i, n.<sup>2</sup> *Called**Dolon*, ōnis, m.<sup>3</sup> *Called**Epīdrōmus*, i, m.<sup>4</sup> *Called**Suppāra*, ōrum, pl. n.*For*

For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NA-  
TIONS, or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY,  
there are

The Pendants, or Stream-	} Aplustria, um, pl.n.
ers of a Ship 16	
The Flag 5	1

There belongs also to a Ship

A Rope 17	Fūnis, is, m.
A Cable or great Rope	<sup>2</sup> Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.
A Pilot or Steersman	Gubernātor, ōris, m.

Of a Ship

A Seaman or Mariner 18	Nauta, æ, m.
A Rower 19	Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

A Galley	[sit	Rēmīgium, i, n.
The Seats where the Rowers		Transtra, ōrum, pl. n.
A Float of Timber is		Rātis, is, f.

<sup>2</sup> Called | Vexillum Navāle.

<sup>3</sup> Funis is understood, which was anciently used  
in the Feminine Gender.

## XXVI. OF TIME.

TIME is

A N Hour	H Ora, æ, f.
A Day	Dīēs, ēi, m. & f.
A Week	Hebdōmas, ādis, f.
A Month	Mensis, is, m.
A Year	Annus, i, m.
An Age	Sēcūlum, i, n.

*In a DAY there is*

<i>The Dawning of the Day,</i> <i>or Day break</i>	}	Dilūcūlum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>		Māne, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>Noon Tide or Mid Day</i>	}	Mērīdies, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening</i> <i>or Twilight</i>		Crepuscūlum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	}	Vesper, is, m.
<i>The Night</i>		Nox, noctis, f.

*The DAY after the present Day is*

<i>To-morrow</i>		Cras, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
------------------	--	-----------------------------

*In a WEEK there are seven DAYS, called*

* <i>Sunday</i>	}	† <sup>1</sup>
<i>Or, The Day of the Sun</i>		
<i>Monday</i>	}	2
<i>Or, The Day of the Moon</i>		
<i>Tuesday</i>	}	3
<i>Or, Tuifco's Day</i>		
<i>Wednesday</i>	}	4
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>		

\* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols which their *Saxon* Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days ; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*

<sup>1</sup> Dies Dominicus <i>Or Dies Solis</i>	<sup>5</sup> Dies Jovis
<sup>2</sup> Dies Lunæ	<sup>6</sup> Dies Venēris
<sup>3</sup> Dies Martis	<sup>7</sup> Dies Sabbātī <i>Or Dies Saturni</i>
<sup>4</sup> Dies Mercurii	

*Thursday*



*Thursday*  
*Or, Thor's Day*  
*Friday*  
*Or, Friga's Day*  
*Saturday*  
*Or, Seater's Day*

*The Year is divided into Four Parts, called*

<i>The Spring</i>		Ver, v̄eris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>		Æstas, ātis, f.
<i>Autumn, or the Fall of</i>	}	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>the Leaf</i>		
<i>The Winter</i>		Hyems, ĕmis, f.

## XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

**C**Omely, or handsome  
 Acceptable  
 Wonderful  
 Vain  
 Troublesome  
 Whole  
 Torn  
 What kind of Thing is it  
 Such

**P**Ulcher, ra, rum.  
 Grātus, a, um.  
 Mīrus, a, um.  
 Vānus, a, um.  
 Mōlestus, a, um.  
 Tōtus, a, um.  
 Lācer, ra, rum.  
 Quālis, is, e.  
 Tālis, is, e.

*A Thing as to its Weight, is*

<i>Heavy</i>		Grāvis, is, e.
<i>Light</i>		Lēvis, is, e.

*If you compare one Thing to another*

<i>Divers, various</i>		Vārius, a, um.
<i>Like</i>		Sīmīlis, is, e.
<i>Unlike</i>		Dissīmīlis, is, e.

*A Thing as to its Motion, is*

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e.
Strong, earnest	Vēhēmens, tis.
Swift, quick,	Cēler, ěris, e.
Slow, tardy	Tārdus, a, um.

*A Sign is*

True	Vērus, a, um.
Or False	Falsus, a, um.
Certain	Certus, a, um.
Or Doubtful	Dūbĭus, a, um.

*The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is*

Fit or fitting	Aptus, a, um.
Unfit	Ineptus, a, um.

*A Thing is*

Great	Māgnus, a, um.
Or Little	Pārvus, a, um.

*Nature is*

Fruitful	Uber, ěris.
Or Barren	Stērĭlis, is, e.

*A Thing as to the Time of its Continuance, is*

New	Nōvŭs, a, um.
Old	Vētus, ěris.

*As to its Seasonableness, it is*

Late,	Sērus, a, um.
Ripe	Mātŭrus, a, um.
Or unripe	imātŭrus, a, um.

*The CARDINAL or CHIEF NUMBERS.**In which the Question is made by Quot, as**How many* | *Quot, Undeclined,**And the Answer by**So many*| *Tot, Undeclined.**One*| *Unus, a, um.**Two*| *Duo, æ, o.**Three*| *Tres, tres, tria.**Four*| *Quattuor, Undeclined.**Five*| *Quinque, Undeclined.**Six*| *Sex, Undeclined.**Seven*| *Septem, Undeclined.**Eight*| *Octo, Undeclined.**Nine*| *Novem, Undeclined.**Ten*| *Decem, Undeclined.**Twenty*| *Viginti, Undeclined.**Thirty*| *Triginti, Undeclined.**An Hundred*| *Centum, Undeclined.**A Thousand*| *Mille, Undeclined.**Both*| *Ambo, æ, o.**Those are the Original Numbers, which tell of what  
Number, or in what Order a Thing is.**The Question is made by Quotus; as**Of what number, or in what  
Order is a Thing*} *Quotus, a, um.**The Answer is made by**The First*| *Primus, a, um.**Or the Second*| *Secundus, a, um.**The Third*| *Tertius, a, um.**The*



<i>The Fourth</i>	Quartus, a, um.
<i>The Fifth</i>	Quintus, a, um.
<i>The Sixth</i>	Sextus, a, um.
<i>The Seventh</i>	Septimus, a, m.
<i>The Eighth</i>	Octāvus, a, um.
<i>The Ninth</i>	Nōnus, a, um.
<i>The Tenth</i>	Decimus, a, um.
<i>The Middlemost</i>	Mēdius, a, um.
<i>The Last</i>	Ultimus, a, um.

*Things are also, in respect of their NUMBER,*

<i>Equal, or even</i>	Par, āris.
<i>Unequal, or odd</i>	Impar, āris.
<i>Many</i>	Multus, a, um.
<i>Or Few</i>	Faucus, a, um.
<i>All</i>	Omnis, is, e.
<i>Frequent</i>	Frēquens, tis.
<i>Or Seldom, rare</i>	Or, Crēber, ra, rum. Rārus, a, um.

*There are Twelve MONTHS.*

January	Jānuārius
February	Febrūārius
March	Martius
April	Aprīlis
May	Maīus
June	Junius
July	Julius
August	Augustus
September	September, ris.

*These are Nouns Adjective, Mensis, being understood.*

October

October  
November  
December

Octōber, ris.  
Nōvember, ris.  
Dēcember, ris.

## A PLACE is

*Large or wide*

| Amplus, a, um.

*Narrow or strait*

{ Angustus, a, um.  
Or, Arctus, a, um.

## A PLACE dedicated to GOD is

Sacred

| Sācer, ra, rum.

## Others are

Prophane

| Prōfānus, a, um.

## As to its PLACING, a Thing is

*Convenient, or Commodi-  
ous*

} Commōdus, a, um.

*On the Right*

| Dexter, ra, rum.

*Or Left*

| Sinister, ra, rum.

*With the Face upward*

| Sūpīnus, a, um.

*With the Face downward*

| Prōnus, a, um.

## A BODY is

*Hard*

| Dūrus, a, um.

*Or Soft*

| Mollis, is, e.

*Strong or firm*

| Firmus, a, um.

*Or Weak*

| Dēbilis, is, e.

*Hollow*

| Cāvus, a, um.

## As to its MEASURE, it is

Equal

| Æquālis, m.f. & e. n.

*How big is it*

| Quantus, a, um.

*So big*

| Tantus, a, um.

*Big*

<i>Big, or great</i>	Grandis, is, e.
<i>Vast</i>	Ingens, tis.
<i>Or small, slender</i>	Exilis, is, e.
<i>Thick</i>	Crassus, a, um.
<i>Or Thin</i>	Tenuis, is, e.

*As to its Figure, it is*

<i>Round</i>	Rotundus, a, um.
<i>Square</i>	Quadratus, a, um.
<i>Straight, Right</i>	Rectus, a, um.
<i>Crooked</i>	Curvus, a, um.

*A Spirit is*

<i>Good</i>	Bonus, a, um.
<i>Or bad</i>	Malus, a, um.

*G O D is*

<i>Eternal</i>	Aeternus, a, um.
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*A SOUL is*

<i>Good, gracious</i>	Pius, a, um.
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*The LIGHT is*

<i>Clear, or Bright</i>	Clarus, a, um.
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*The SHADE is*

<i>Dark, or Dull</i>	Obscurus, a, um.
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*A STAR is*

<i>Fixed, or steady</i>	Fixus, a, um.
<i>Or Wandering</i>	Vagus, a, um.

*The AIR is*

<i>Clear, not cloudy</i>	Serenus, a, um.
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*The* EARTH *is*

*Dry* | Siccus, a, um.

RAIN *is*

*Thick* - { Densus, a, um.  
Or, Spissus, a, um.

*A* METAL *is*

*Pure or unmixed* | Pūrus, a, um.

*A* PLANT *is*

*Tender* | Tēner, ra, rum.  
*Green* | Viridis, is, e.  
*Or Dry* | Aridus, a, um.

*A* TREE *is*

*High, or Tall* { Procērus, a, um.  
Or, Celsus, a, um.  
*Or Low* | Hūmilis, is, e.

HONEY *is*

*Pure, sincere, not mixed* } Sincērus, a, um.  
*with Wax*

*An* ANIMAL *is*

*Alive* | Vivus, a, um.  
*Or Dead* | Mortuus, a, um.  
*Sound, well* | Sānus, a, um.  
*Or Sick, faint* | Æger, ra, rum.  
*Fat* | Pinguis, is, e.  
*Or Lean* | Mācer, ra, rum.  
*Wakeful* | Vigil, is, e.  
*Brutish* | Brūtus, a, um.  
*Wild* | Fērus, a, um.  
*Some times big with Young* | Grāvīdus, a, um.

*A Man's Head is sometimes*

*Bald* | *Calvus, a um.*

*His Skin*

*Hairy, rough* | *Hirsūtus, a, um.*

*A Man's Countenance is*

<i>Cheery, merry</i>	<i>Hilāris, is, e.</i>
<i>Or Sorrowful</i>	<i>Mœstus, a, um.</i>
<i>Blithe, or kind</i>	<i>Blandus, a, um.</i>
<i>Foyous</i>	<i>Lætus, a, um.</i>
<i>Or sad</i>	<i>Tristis, is, e.</i>

*A Man's Face is*

<i>Beautiful</i>	<i>Formōsus, a, um.</i>
<i>Or Ugly</i>	<i>Dēformis, is, e.</i>

*For Want of Sight a Man is*

*Blind* | *Cæcus, a, um.*

*For Want of Hearing*

*Deaf* | *Surdus, a, um.*

*For Want of Speech*

*Dumb* | *Mūtus, a, um.*

*For Want of the Use of Hands*

*Maimed or Lame* | *Mancus, a, um.*

*For Want of the use of Feet, he is*

*Lame or Halt* | *Claudus, a, m.*

*The Stomach is*

<i>Hungry, fasting</i>	<i>Jējūnus, a, m.</i>
<i>Or Full, satisfied</i>	<i>Sātur, a, um.</i>

## A MAN is

Potent or able  
Knowing

Pōtens, tis.  
Gnārus, a, um.

## As to his UNDERSTANDING, he is

Wise  
Unpolished, rude  
Foolish

Sāpiens, tis.  
Rūdis, is, e.  
Stultus, a, um.

## As to his DISPOSITION and MANNERS, he is

Bold  
Valiant  
Mild, meek  
Or Cruel, fierce  
Or Barbarous  
Chaste  
Or Wanton  
Pleasant  
Severe  
Honest or virtuous  
Covetous  
Or Prodigal  
Holy  
Sober  
Or Drunken

Audax, ācis.  
Fortis, is, e.  
Mītis, is, e.  
Sævus, a, um.  
Barbārus, a, um.  
Castus, a, um.  
Lascīvus, a, um.  
Jūcundus, a, um.  
Sēvērus, a, um.  
Prōbus, a, um.  
Avārus, a, um.  
Prōdīgus, a, um.  
Sanctus, a, um.  
Sōbrīus, a, um.  
Ebrīus, a, um.

## In his CONVERSATION, he is

Just  
Friendly

Justus, a, um.  
Amīcus, a, um.

## As to his SOCIETY, he is

Alone  
Or, Associate

Sōlus, a, um.  
Sōcius, a, um.



*As to ACTION, he is*

<i>Brisk, cheerful</i>	<i>Alăcer, ris, re.</i>
<i>Dull, or Blockish</i>	<i>Hēbes, ětis.</i>
<i>Slow, backward</i>	<i>Pĭger, ra, rum.</i>
<i>Sluggish, lazy</i>	<i>Segnis, is, e.</i>

*To do a WORK which is*

<i>Easy</i>	<i>Făcĭlis, is, e.</i>
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>	<i>Diffĭcĭlis, is, e.</i>

*After Work is done, he is*

<i>Weary</i>	<i>Fessus, a, um.</i>
<i>Tired</i>	<i>Lassus, a, um.</i>

*As to his STATE, he is*

<i>Rich</i>	<i>Dĭves, ĭtis.</i>
<i>Or Poor</i>	<i>Pauper, ěris.</i>
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>	<i>Lĭber, ěra, um.</i>
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>	<i>Servus, a, um.</i>
<i>Well, or safe</i>	<i>Salvus, a, um.</i>
<i>Prosperous</i>	<i>Prosper, ěra, um.</i>
<i>Happy,</i>	<i>Fĕlix, ĭcis.</i>
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>	<i>Mĭser, ěra, um.</i>

*As to his Age, he is*

<i>Young</i>	<i>Jŭvĕnis, ĭs, e.</i>
<i>Old</i>	<i>Sĕnex, sĕnis.</i>

*A Man without a Garment is*

<i>Naked, bare</i>	<i>Nŭdus, a, um.</i>
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*To the SIGHT, a Thing is*

<i>White</i>	Albus, a, um.
<i>Black</i>	Nīger, ra, rum.
<i>Red</i>	Rūber, ra, rum.

*To the TASTE, it is*

<i>Sweet</i>	Dulcis, is, e.
<i>Bitter</i>	Amārus, a, um.
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>	Acer, ācris, ācre.

*To the SMELL, it is*

<i>Sweet-scented</i>	Suāvis, is, e.
<i>Stinking</i>	Tēter, ra, rum.

*To the TOUCH, a Thing is*

<i>Plain</i>	Plānus, a, um.
<i>Even</i>	Æquus, a, um.
<i>Smooth</i>	Lævis, is, e.
<i>Or Rough, sharp</i>	Asper, ĕra, ĕrum.

PROVISION *is*

<i>Dear</i>	Cārus, a, um.
<i>Or Cheap</i>	Vīlis, is, e.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF *is*

<i>One's own, proper</i>	Prōprius, a, um.
<i>Common</i>	Commūnis, is, e.
<i>Private</i>	Prīvātus, a, um.
<i>Public</i>	Publicus, a, um.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF *is*

<i>Clean</i>	Mundus, a, um.
<i>Or Filthy</i>	Turpis, is, e.

*Some Boys will learn*

<i>More</i>	Plus, uris.
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*Than*

<i>The rest</i>	Cæter, ĕra, ĕrum.
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## XXVIII. Of VERBS.

*A Thing is said***T**O be*To act or do**Or to suffer***E**Sse, fui.

Agĕre, ĕgi, actum.

<sup>i</sup> Păti, passus sum.*That which Is, uses**To become**To continue or abide*

Fiĕri, factus sum.

Mănĕre, mansi, mansum.

*To Act is**To move**To frame or fashion**To form**To put**To begin to act*

Mōvēre, mōvi, mōtum.

Fingĕre, finxi, fictum.

Formāre, avi, atum.

Pōnĕre, posui, pōsitum.

Cœpisse, cœpi, cœptum.

*The Actions of G O D, to the World, are**To create**To preserve or keep it**To manage or rule**To bless or make happy*

Crĕāre, avi, atum.

Servāre, avi, atum.

Rĕgĕre, rexi, rectum.

Bĕāre, avi, atum.

*Bodies which give Light, use**To arise**To shine**To glitter or Twinkle*

Orīri, ortus sum.

Lūcĕre, luxi—

Mīcāre, micui—

<sup>i</sup> It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb passive, but signifies to do, like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati*, to suffer.



Fire *uses*

*To burn or to be kind-* | Ardēre, arsi, arsum.  
*To burn or scorch [led* | Urere, ussi, ustum.

Water *uses*

*To flow* | Flūere, fluxi, fluxum.  
*To boil up* | Fervere, fervi—

## A Cloud

*To rain* | Plūere, plui—  
*To thunder* | Tōnare, tōnui, tōnitum.

## The Wind

*To blow* | Flāre, flāvi, flātum.

## The Sea

*To roar* | Frēmere, frēmui, frēmītum.

A Plant *uses*

*To grow* | Crescere, crevi, crētum.  
*To flourish or blossom* | Flōrere, florui—  
*To wither or fade* | Marcere, marcui—

An Insect *uses*

*To creep* [wriggle | Rēpere, repsi, reptum.  
*Or, as a Serpent, to* | Serpere, serpsi, serptum.  
*Or, as a Flea, to skip* } Sălire, salui, saltum.  
*or jump*

A Bird *uses*

*To fly* | Vōlare, avi, atum.  
*To sing* | Cănere, cēcini, cantum.

## A Fish

*To swim* | Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

## A BULLOCK

*To low* | Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

## A Hog

*To grunt* | Grunnīre, ivi, itum.

## A Sheep

*To bleat* | Bālāre, avi, atum.

## An Ass

*To bray* | Rūdēre, rūdi—

## A Horse

*To neigh* | Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

## A Lion

*To roar* | Rūgīre, ivi, itum.

## A Wolf

*To howl* | Ulūlāre, āvi, atum.

## A Dog

*To bark* | Lātrāre, avi, atum.

A Child *uses*

*To be born* | Nāsci, nātus sum—

*To live* | Vivēre, vixi, victum.

*To feel* | Sentīre, sensi, sensum.

*To be able* | Possē, pōtui.

To be well, or strong	Vălēre, vălŭi, vălŭtum.
To pine, or languish	Languēre, langui—
To die	Mōri, mortuus sum.

*To the Senses, Things use*

To be open or plain	Pătēre, pătŭi—
To be clear	Liquēre, liqui, <i>seldom used</i>
To appear	Pārēre, parui, parŭtum.
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lătēre, latui, latŭtum

*A Man by the Sense of Sight uses*

To see a Thing	Vidēre, vīdi, vīsum.
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*By the Sense of Hearing*

To hear	Audīre, -ivi, itum.
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*By the Sense of Smelling*

To smell	Odorāri, odorātus sum.
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*By the Sense of Tasting*

To taste	Gustāre, avi, atum.
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*By the Sense of Touching*

To touch	Tangēre, tētīgi, tactum.
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*Things are also perceived by the Ear.*

To sound	Sōnāre, sōnui, sōnŭtum.
To make a Noise	Strēpēre, strepui, strepŭtum.
To crack, or give a Crack	Crēpāre, crepui, crepŭtum.

*By the Smell.*

To smell, or cast a smell	Olēre, olui, olŭtum.
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*By the Taste.*

To taste of, or savour	Săpēre, sapui, & sapivi.
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*By*



*By the Touch or Feeling*

To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi—
To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui—
To be hot	Cālēre, calui, itum.

*A Man with his Head uses*

To nod	{ Nutāre, avi, atum.
	{ Nūere is out of use.

*With his Eyes*

To spy	<sup>1</sup> Spēcēre.
To discern	<sup>2</sup> Cernēre, crēvi, crētum.
To behold or look to	Tūēre, tuitus sum.

*With his Mouth*

To breathe	Spīrāre, avi, atum.
To talk or speak	Lōqui, loquutus sum.
To prate or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum.
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum.
To mutter	Mūttīri, ivi, itum.

*When Men speak, they are wont*

To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum.
To say	Dīcēre, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiēre, aīsti.
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum.
To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum.
To confess	Fātēri, fassus sum.
Or to deny	Nēgāre, avi, atum.

*When Men do not speak, they are said*

To be silent	Silēre, filui—
To hold their peace	Tēcēre, tacui, tēcītum.

<sup>1</sup> This is not in Use; unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

<sup>2</sup> You will scarce find any Præterite or Supine when it is used in this Sense. *A*

*A Man with his Tongue uses*

To lick	Lingĕre, linxi, linĕtum.
To lap	Lambĕre, lambi—
To suck	Sŭgĕre, ſuxi, ſuctum.

*With his Teeth*

To gnaw	Rōdĕre, roſi, roſum.
To champ, or chew	Mandĕre, manſi, manſum.
To bite	Mordĕre, mōmordi, mor-
To craſh, or gnaſh	Strīdĕre, ſtridi— [ſum.

*With his Hand*

To take	Căpĕre, cēpi, captum.
To ſnatch	Răpĕre, rapui, raptum.
To give	Dăre, dēdi, dātum.
To hold	Tĕnĕre, tenui, tentum.
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendĕre, prenſi, prenſum.

*A Man with his Fingers uses*

To crop	Carpĕre, carpi, carptum.
To pluck	{ Vellĕre, velli, & vulſi, vulſum.

*With his Nails*

To claw	Scăbĕre, ſcābi—
To ſcratch	Scalpĕre, ſcalpi, ſcalptum

*With his Feet*

To kick	Calcăre, avi, atum.
To go	Ire, īvi, ītum, from Eo.
To come	Vĕnĭre, vĕni, ventum.
To follow	Sĕqui, ſequutus ſum.

*From*

*From the Head he uses also*

To spit | Spūĕre, spui, spūtum.

*From the Bladder*

To make Water { Meiĕre, minxi, miĕtum.  
Mingere is out of use.

*From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards*

To vomit | Vōmĕre, vomui, vomitum.

To break Wind | Pĕdĕre, pĕpĕdi, pĕditum.

*The several Modes of Going are*

To step, or go | Grādi, gressus sum

To go a Foot-pace | <sup>1</sup>Vādĕre, vasi, vasum.

To walk | Ambŭlāre, avi, atum.

To run | Currĕre, cŭcurri, cursum.

*If a Place be slippery, he is liable*

To slide, or slip | Lābi, lapsus sum.

To rush, or tumble. | Rŭĕre, rui, ruĭtum

*If Rough*

To stagger, or stumble | Tĭtŭbāre, avi, atum.

*If High he uses*

To climb | Scandĕre, scandi, scansum

*A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body, is said*

To rise | Surgĕre, surrexi, ectum.

To stand | Stāre, stĕti, stātum,

To stretch } <sup>2</sup>Tendĕre, tĕtendi, ten-  
sum, or, Tentum.

To bend | Eleĕtĕre, flexi, fleĕtum.

<sup>1</sup> This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

<sup>2</sup> It formerly made *tendi*.



To lean	Nīti, nīsus, & nixus sum,
To fit	Sēdēre, sēdi, sessum.
To fall	Cādēre, cēcīdi, cāsum.
To lie down	{ Cūbāre, cubui, cubitum.
	{ Or, Cumbēre.
To lie along	Jācēre, jacui, itum.
To cling, or cleave to	Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum.
To hang	Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum.

*If a Man moves a Thing, he is said*

To stir, or raise it	Cīere, cīvi.
To shake	Quātēre, quassi, quassum.
To turn	Vertēre, verti, versum.
To rub it	Fricāre, fricui, frictum.
To send, to fling	Mittēre, misi, missum.
To cast	Jacēre, jēci, jactum.
To lead	Dūcēre, duxi, ductum.
To thrust	Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.
To drive	Pellēre, pēpuli, pulsum.
To roll	Volvēre, volvi, vōlūtum.
To draw	Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.
To lift, or take up	Tollēre, sustuli, sublātum.
To bear	Ferre, tuli, latum.
To carry	{ Portāre, avi, atum.
	{ Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum.

*A Man hath Power*

To know or understand	Scīre, scīvi, scītum.
To remember	Mēmīnisse, memini—
To will	Velle, volui—

*Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are*

To consider	Consīderāre, avi, atum.
To meditate	Mēditāri, meditatus sum.
To know, or take knowledge	{ Noscēre, nōvi, nōtum.

<sup>1</sup> It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustol-*  
*lo*, as *Fere* has from *Tudo*.

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum.
To <i>approve or like</i>	Prōbare, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To <i>think</i>	Pūtare, avi, atum.
To <i>believe</i>	Crēcēre credidi, creditum.
To doubt	Dubitāre, avi, atum.
To trust	Fidēre, tilius sum.

*Passions of the Mind cause Men*

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odisse, odi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavifus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire or covet	Cūpire, ivi, itum.
To wish for	Optāre, avi, atum.
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētuēre, ui—
To be angry	Irasci, irātus sum.
To wonder	Mirāri, mirātus sum.
To be ashamed	Pūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn or despise	<sup>1</sup> temnēre, tempti, temptum
To scorn	Spernēre, spreui, pretum.

*The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are  
Of Joy.*

To laugh	Ridēre, rīsi, rīsum.
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*Of Sorrow.*

To weep	Flēre, flēvi, fletum.
To mourn	<sup>2</sup> Lugēre, luxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, questus sum.
To groan	Gēmīri, gemui, itum.

<sup>1</sup> *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.<sup>2</sup> *Luctum* is read in no Author.



*Of Fear.*

To tremble.	Trēmēre, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui—

*When a Man wants Meat, he is said*  
 To hunger or be hungry | -Esūrīre, ivi, itum.

*When he wants to Drink*  
 To be thirsty, or dry | Sītīre, ivi, itum.

*So when he is Hungry he uses*  
 To eat | -Edēre, edi, estum or esum.

*As when Thirsty*  
 To drink | Bībēre, bibi, bibitum.

*Good Things are said*  
 To please | Plācēre, plācūi, placitum.

*Bad Things use*

To hurt	Lædēre, læsi, læsum.
To be painful, to pain	Dōlēre, dolui, itum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, itum.
To trouble, or disturb	Tūrbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful; to harm	Nōcēre, cui, itum.

*A Man as to his Possessions, is said*  
 To have | Hābēre, ui, itum.

*If he has Nothing, he is said*  
 To be empty | Vācāre, avi, atum.  
 To want or be without | Cārēre, carui, caritum.  
 To want, or need | -Egēre, ěgui.



*That which he Hath, he is wont*

To use		Uti, usus sum.	[sum.
To enjoy		Frui, fructus	or fruitus

*That which he Dislikes, he uses*

To change		Mūtāre, avi, atum.
To let, let alone		Sinēre, sivi, situm.
To leave, or forsake		Linquēre, liqui, lictum.

*A Man as to his Business, is said*

To be able		Quire, quivi, quitum.
To study		Stūdēre, studui, itum.
To dare, to venture		Audēre, ausus sum.
To get or obtain		<sup>1</sup> Potiri, potitus sum.

*As it is his Duty, all lawful Means of living*

To try		Expēriri, expertus sum.
To seek after	{	Pētēre, petivi, or petii, pētītum.

*So it is*

To beware, be cautious		Cāvēre, cavi, cautum.
To care		Curāre, avi, atum.
To serve, or deserve	{	Mērēre, merui, merītum. Or Merēri, merītus sum.

*Therefore he ought*

To consult		Consulēre, ui, ultum.
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*The several Businesses of Men are*

*Of a Physician*

To heal or cure		<sup>2</sup> Mēdēri.
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*Of a Cook*

To dress or cook		Cōquēre, coxi, coctum.
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<sup>1</sup> Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

<sup>2</sup> It borrows a Preter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus sum.* *Where*

*When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said*

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

*If at Noon,*

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum.

*If at Night,*

To sup | Coenāre, avi, atum.

*It is the Business of a Taylor*

To sew | Sūere, fui, futum.

To patch | Sarcīre, farfi, fartum.

*With a Garment a Man uses*

To clothe or array him-  
self | Amicīre, amicui, amic-  
tum, amicīvi, seldom.

*Also*

To put it on | Induēre, ui, utum.

Or to put it off | Exuēre, ui, utum.

*It is the Business of a Builder*

To build | Strūere, struxi, structum.

*Of a Shepherd*

To feed | Pascēre, pavi, pastum.

To milk { Mulgēre, mulsi, mulsum  
& mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondēre, tōtondi, tonsum.

*Of the Husbandman*

To sow | Sērere, sevi, sātum.

To reap, or mow | Mētēre, messui, messum.

To grind | Molēre, molui, molitum.

*Of the Ploughman*

To plough | Arāre, avi, atum.

<sup>1</sup> But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Serui*; as *Afferui*, *Inserui*, *Deserui*.



*Of the Gardener*

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fōdēre, fodi, fossum.

*It belongs to the Master of the Family*

To call for, or require	Poscēre, pōposci, <sup>1</sup> posci-
To bid or command	Jūbēre, jussi, jussum, (tum.
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitum.
To bid or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

*It is the Business of a King*

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum.
To govern	Gubernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	{ <sup>2</sup> Sancīre, sanxi, sanctum, & sancitum.

*It is the Business of a School-Master*

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre, dōcui, doctum.
To admonish him	Mōnēre, monui, monitum.
To advise	Suadēre, suasi, suasum.

*If he Does well*

To praise Or Commend him	} Laudāre, avi, atum.
-----------------------------	-----------------------

*If he Does amiss*

To threaten	Mīnāri, minatus sum.
To punish	Pūnīre, ivi itum.

*It is the Duty of a Scholar*

To learn	Discēre, didīci. <sup>3</sup>
To imitate	Imītāri, imitatus sum.
To obey	Obēdīre, ivi, itum.
Daily to regard	Cōlēre, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe	Vērēri, veritus sum.

<sup>1</sup> Is seldom used.<sup>2</sup> Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.<sup>3</sup> And formerly *Discitum*.



*In the Church, men use*

To pray	Prēcāri, precātus sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vōvēre, vōvi, vōtum.

*Before a Judge*

To promise or engage	{ Spondēre, spōpondi, sponsum.
To swear	Jurāre, avi, atus sum, atum.

*A Soldier uses*

To make ready, or pre-	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight (pare	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Icēre, ici, iētum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum.
To pillage or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum.

*Sometimes*

To spare	{ Parcēre, peperci, parsum. & parsi, parietum, seldom.
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*There are several Actions which Men have in  
Business, as*

To draw water	Haurire, hausi, haustum.
To wash	{ Lāvāre, lavi, lōtum, & lautum, & lavātum.
To pour out	Fundēre, fusi, fufum.

*Diverse Things*

To number	Nūmērāre, avi, atum.
To gather or chuse	Lēgēre, lēgi, lectum.
To mix or mingle	Miscēre, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungēre, junxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargēre, sparsi, sparsum.
To divide (out	Dīvidēre, divīsi, divīsum.
To distribute, or give	Trībuēre, tribui, tribūtum.

<sup>1</sup> Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

To cut	Sēcāre, sēcui, sectum.
To cleave	Findēre, fidi, fissum.
To slash	Scindēre, scīdi, scissum.
To smite, or to strike	Cædēre, cæcīdi, cæsum.
To prick	<sup>1</sup> Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctum.
To strangle	Strangulāre, avi, atum.
To kill	<sup>2</sup> Nēcāre, nēcāvi.
To thump, or knock	Tundēre, tūtūdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpēre, rūpi, ruptum.
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre, verri, versum.
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre, avi, atum.
To rub out	Delēre, ēvi, etum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To polish	Polīre, ivi, itum.
To paint	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.

*Things that are Loose, Men use*

To bind	Vincīre, vinxi, victum.
To gird	Cingēre, cinxi, cinctum.
To hoop	Viēre, vievi, vietum.

*That which is Bound*

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre, solvi, solūtum.
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*That which is Shut*

To open	Pandēre, pandi, passum.
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*That which is Open*

To shut	Claudēre, clausi, clausum.
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<sup>1</sup> Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of composition.

<sup>2</sup> *Necui* is seldom used. *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.



*That which is Hid*

To shew | Monstrāre, avi, atum.

*That which seems*

To hand, ready to fall | <sup>1</sup> Minēre, minūi

*They use*

To prop, support | Fulcīre, fulsi.

*That Men do so or so, is because it uses*

To like them | Libēre, libui, libitum.

Or to be allowed | Licēre, licui, licitum.

*If they do a Thing oft, they are said*

To exercise | Exercēre, ercui, ercītum.

To use or to be accus- }  
tomed, } Suēre, suevi, suctum.

To use or to be wont | Sōlēre, solitus sum.

*In Business Men use*

To buy | <sup>2</sup> Emēre, emi, emptum.

To sell { Vendēre, vendīdi, ven-  
dītum.

To owe | Debēre, debui, debītum.

*A Man ought*

To begin a Work | Ordīri, ōrsus sum.

*In order*

To make or to do | Fācēre, fēci, factum.

And to carry it on | Gērēre, gessi, gestum.

*If he designs*

To finish, or to end it | Finīre, ivi, itum.

<sup>1</sup> *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo*, come from this Verb *Minēre*, and not from *Manēre*. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

<sup>2</sup> *Emere* was formerly used to *TAKE*, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Demēre*, &c.



## XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

*If you ask*

<b>W</b>	<i>What is it</i>	}	<b>Q</b>	<i>Uid?</i>
	<i>Who or which</i>			<i>Quis?</i>
<i>is it</i>				

*The Answer is*

<b>I</b>	}	Ego
<i>Or thou</i>		Tū
<i>Himself</i>		Sui
<b>That</b>	{	Ille, illa, illud,
		<i>Or is, ea, id.</i>
		<i>Or iste, ista, istud.</i>
<i>One's self</i>	}	Ipsē, ipsa, ipsum.
<i>This</i>		Hic, hæc, hoc.
<i>The same</i>		Idem, eādem, idem.
<i>Another</i>		Alius, alia, aliud.
<i>Some one</i>		Quidam, quædam, quod-
<i>Any</i>		Ullus, ulla, ullum. [dam.
<i>None</i>		<sup>1</sup> Nullus, nulla, nullum.
<i>That, which, who</i>		Qui, quæ, quod.

*If you ask*

<i>Which, or whether of</i>	}	Uter, utra, utrum.
<i>the two</i>		

*It is*

<i>Either, or one of the</i>	}	Alter, altēra, altērū.
<i>two</i>		
<i>Neither of the two</i>		<sup>2</sup> Neuter, neutra, neutrum.

<sup>1</sup> As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

<sup>2</sup> As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

*If*

*If you ask*

*Whose is it ?*

| Cūjus ?

*The Answer is, it is*

*Mine*

| Měus, a, um.

*Thine*

| Tūus, a, um.

*His own*

| Sūus, a, um.

*Ours*

| Noster, nostra, nostrum.

*Yours*

| Vester, vestra, vestrum.

*Their own*

| Sūus, sūa, sūum.

*If you ask*

*Of what Tribe or Coun-  
try is he ?*

} Cujas, ātis.

*The Answer is, he is*

*Of our Tribe or Coun-  
try*

} Nostras, ātis.

*Of your Tribe or Coun-  
try*

} Vestras, ātis.

## XXX. OF ADVERBS.

*Adverbs of Asking are*

**W** *Hether ?  
Or no ?  
Why ?*

| **N** *UM ? An ?  
Ne ?  
Quāre ? Cur ?*

*Of*

*Of Affirming.*

*Yes, yea*  
*Yes, indeed*

| *Imo, næ.*  
 | *Quidem.*

*Of Denying.*

*No, not*

| *Nē, non, haud.*

*Of Place.*

*If the Question be made by*

*Where ?*

| *Ubi ?*

*The Answer is by*

*Here*  
*There*  
*Any where*  
*No where*  
*Far off*  
*Nigh*

| *Hic.*  
 | *Ibi.*  
 | *Ufquam.*  
 | *Nufquam.*  
 | *Pröcul.*  
 | *Pröpe.*

*If the Question is*

*Whence ?*

| *Unde ?*

*The Answer is*

*Hence*  
*Thence*

| *Hinc.*  
 | *Inde.*

*If the Question is*

*Whither ?*

| *Quo ?*

*The Answer is*

*Hither*

| *Huc.*



*Of Time.*  
*If the Question is*

*When ?* | *Quando ?*

*The Answer is*

<i>Then</i>	<i>Tunc, tum.</i>
<i>When</i>	<i>Cum.</i>
<i>Yesterday</i>	<i>Hēri.</i>
<i>Erewhile, sometime since</i>	<i>Dūdum.</i>
<i>Long ago</i>	<i>ˆOlim.</i>
<i>Now</i>	<i>Nunc.</i>
<i>By-and-by</i>	<i>Mox.</i>
<i>At any Time, ever</i>	<i>Unquam.</i>
<i>Never</i>	<i>Nunquam.</i>

*If the Question is*

*How long ?* | *Quamdiu ?*

*The Answer is*

<i>A long Time</i>	<i>Diu.</i>
<i>While</i>	<i>Dum.</i>
<i>Until</i>	<i>Dōnec.</i>

*If you ask*

*How oft ?* | *Quōtīes ?*

*The Answer is*

<i>Once</i>	<i>Sēmēl.</i>
<i>Twice</i>	<i>Bis.</i>
<i>Thrice</i>	<i>Ter.</i>
<i>Four times</i>	<i>Quāter.</i>
<i>Oft or oftentimes</i>	<i>Sæpe.</i>
<i>Always</i>	<i>Semper.</i>

*If you ask*

*How  
Doth he act ?*

} *Quomodo ?*

*The Answer is*

*So, thus  
Rashly  
In vain  
Together*

| *Sic, Ita.  
Tēmēre.  
Frustra.  
Simul.*

*If you ask*

*How  
Great is it ?*

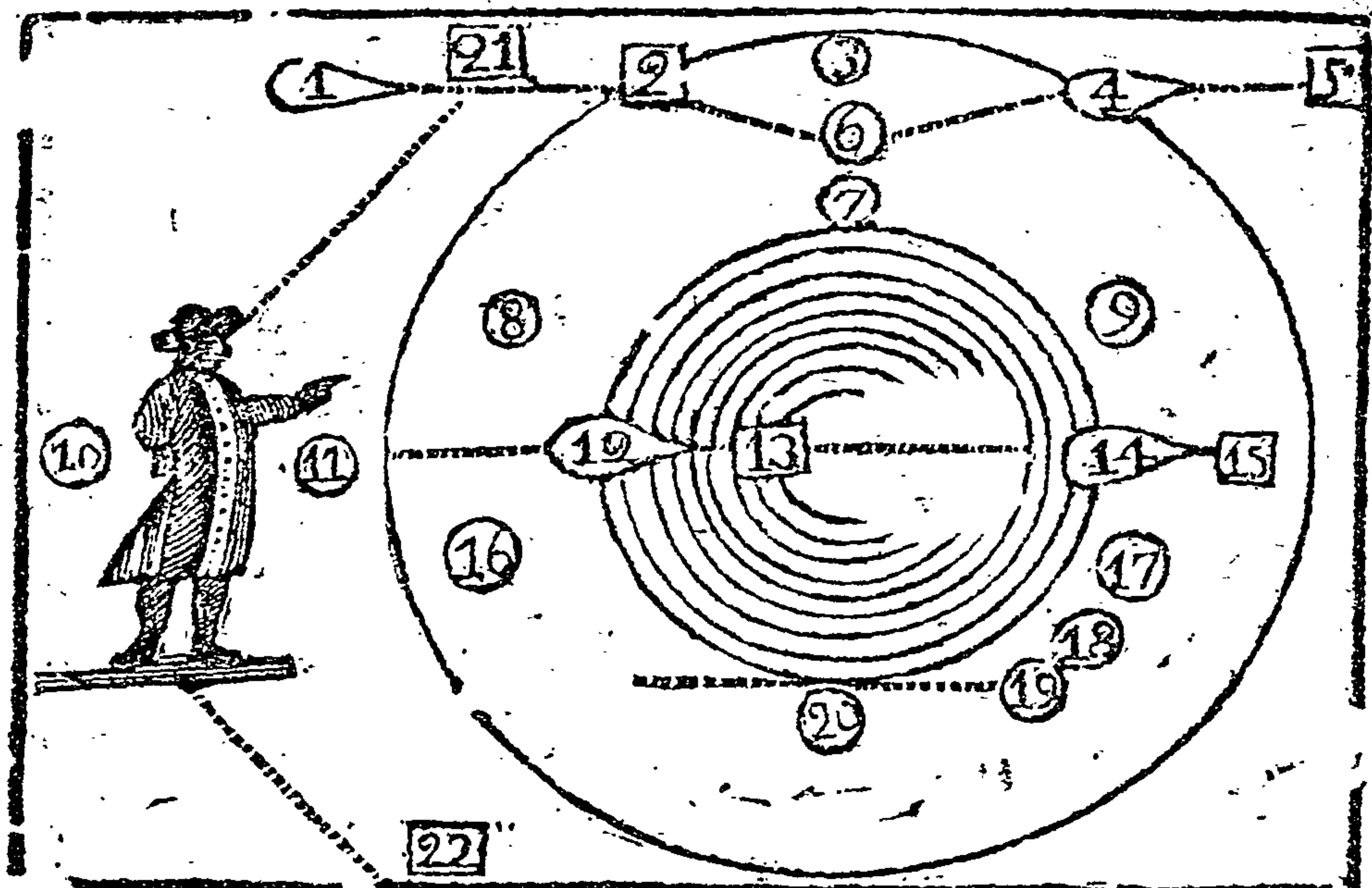
} *Quam ?*

*The Answer is*

*As great  
As  
Greater  
Than*

| *Tam.  
Quam.  
Māgis.  
Quam.*

## XXXI. OF PREPOSITIONS.



*The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are*

**T** <sup>O</sup> <sup>I</sup>  
*From* 4  
*At, or nigh*  
*Off* 5

*Over, or on the other Side* 3

<sup>4</sup> **A** <sup>D</sup>  
*A, ab, or abs-*  
*Apud*

*Trans*

° In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4), &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *MOTION*; the square Figures such are (2) (21) signify the *Rest* of that *MOTION*: The round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *Rest* or *MOTION*.

M

About



<i>About</i> 6	{	Circa
		<i>Or</i> , Circum
<i>Into</i> 12		In
<i>Out of</i> 14		E, <i>or</i> ex
<i>Within</i> 13		Intra
<i>Without</i> 15		Extra
<i>Through, by</i> 18		Per
<i>Beside</i> 19		Præter
<i>Above, over</i> 21		Sūpra
<i>Below, beneath</i> 22		Infra
<i>Before</i> 11		Ante
<i>After</i> 10		Post
<i>Behind</i> 10		Pōne
<i>Upon</i> 7		Super
<i>Under</i> 20	{	Sub
		<i>Or</i> , Subter
<i>Hither, on this Side</i> 8	{	Cis
		<i>Or</i> , Cītra
<i>Beyond</i> 9		Ultra
<i>Betwixt, or between</i> 16		Inter
<i>Against, over against</i> 17		Adversus

*The other Prepositions are*

<i>Against</i>		Contra
<i>Towards</i>		Erga
<i>Beside, nigh to</i>		Juxta
<i>For, because of</i>		Ob
<i>With one, in one's keeping</i>		Pēnes
<i>Nigh to, and for</i>		Propter
<i>After, according to</i>		Secundum
<i>By, close by</i>		Sēcus
<i>With, together with</i>		Cum
<i>Without, not with</i>		Abſque
<i>Before, in one's Presence</i>		Cōram
<i>Out of Sight, privily</i>		Clam
<i>Before, in ſight of</i>		Pālam.

*From*

*From and concerning*  
*Before, more than*  
*For, instead of*  
*Without, not with*  
*Up to*

*Dē*  
*Præ*  
*Pro*  
*Sine*  
*Tēnus.*

## XXXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

**A**<sup>ND</sup> *Also, too,*  
*Neither, nor*  
*Either or*  
*But*  
*Because*  
*For*  
*If*  
*Unless*  
*Therefore*  
*Although*  
*Yet, nevertheless*  
*That*  
*So*  
*As*

**E**<sup>T</sup>, *que, atque*  
*Quoque*  
*Neque, nec*  
*Aut, vel, ve.*  
*Sed, ast, at, autem.*  
*Quia*  
*Nam, 'Enim*  
*Si*  
*Ni, Nisi*  
*Ergo, 'Igītur*  
*Quanquam*  
*Tāmen*  
*Ut*  
*Ita*  
*Ut*

## XXXIII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

**O**! *Oh!*  
*Soho!*  
*Lo! Behold!*  
*Well-a-day! Wo!*  
*Phy! Pish!*  
*Hush! Whist*

**O**! *Eho!* [*Hem!*  
*Heus*  
*En! Ecce!*  
*Hei! Væ!*  
*Phy! Au!*  
*St! Au!*